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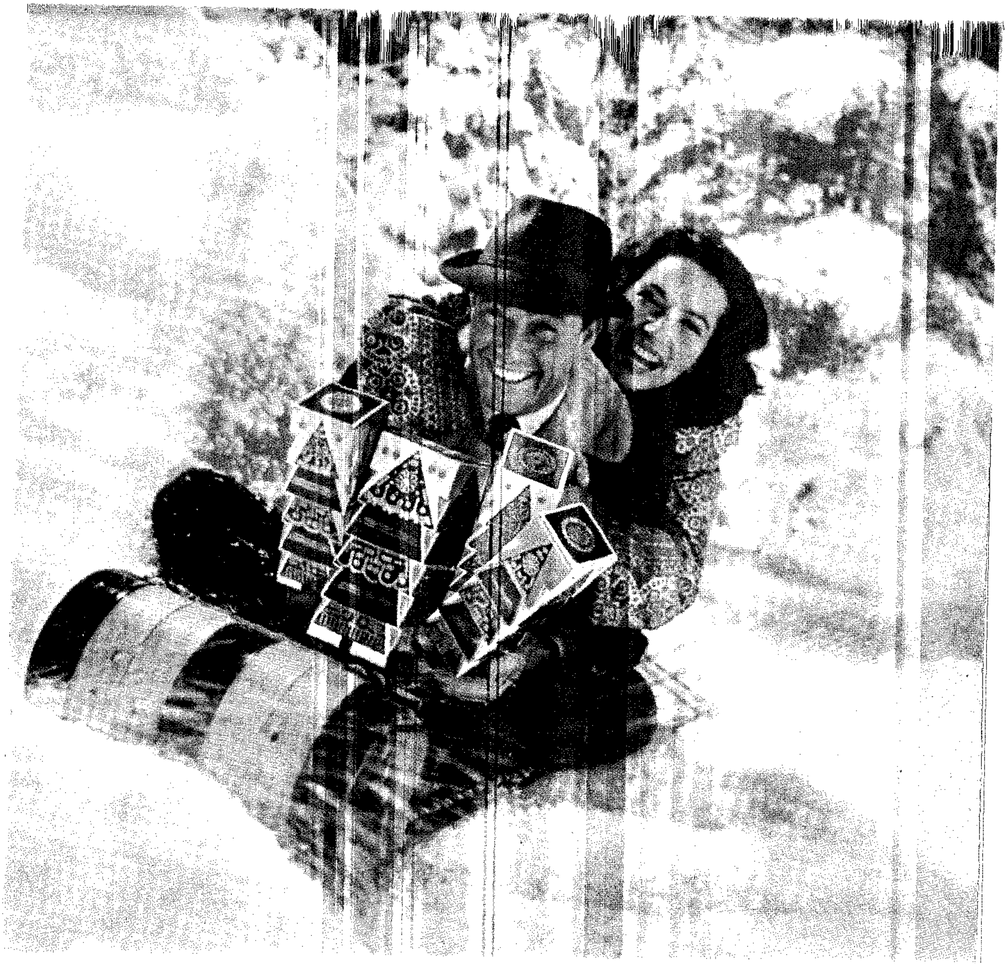
GETTING INTO COLLEGE

The first in a series of special, in-depth reports



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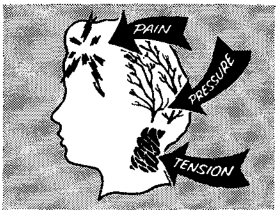

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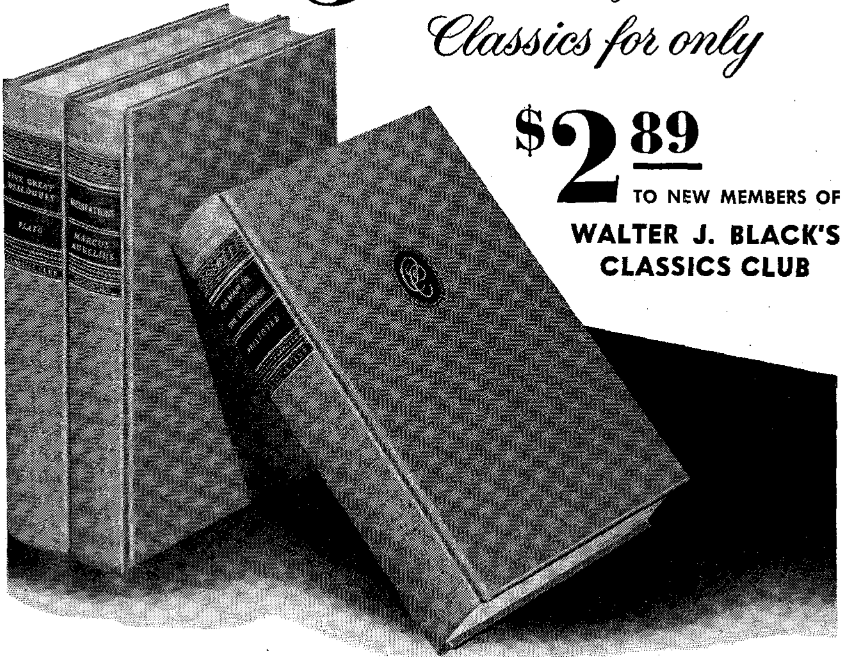

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—*Continued on Next Page*

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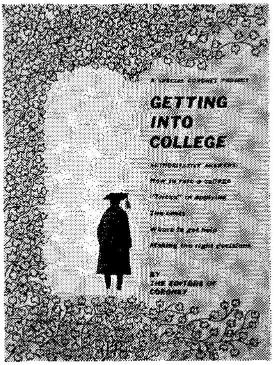
Dear Reader:

THE SPECIAL 24-page section on "Getting Into College," beginning on p. 137, is the first of a unique series of carefully researched reports-in-depth to appear in CORONET in the months ahead. We believe one vital function of this magazine is to go beyond the surface reporting of periodical journalism; to digest all the complex facts in a problem and assemble them in clear perspective. The bedeviling college problem, for example, has been widely discussed in the press. But rarely have *all* the essential facts been carefully weighed and concisely presented in one place. This is what the compact, factual format of the new CORONET pamphlet-within-a-magazine aims to accomplish. We believe this kind of reporting will be of real service —and something not otherwise readily available. Three months' work by CORONET's editors and a special research staff, collaborating with university admissions offices, educators, examining boards, high school principals and many other authoritative sources turned our offices into a veritable archive of information on the nation's colleges. This material was carefully sifted and trimmed into a fact-filled definitive report many readers will want to save and refer to for answers to their questions. Now in preparation are depth reports on the physiological, emotional and social problems of the young (13 to 15) teenager; a complete roundup of knowledge about geriatrics, the study of aging and the elderly; and a fascinating new approach to modern cooking, from Aspic to Zabaglione. These and other matters of general, timely concern will be comprehensively examined in sections to appear at intervals during the year. If you have a special interest that you think other readers would like to see explored in this fashion let us hear your suggestions. Write to The Editor, CORONET, 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.



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The Editors

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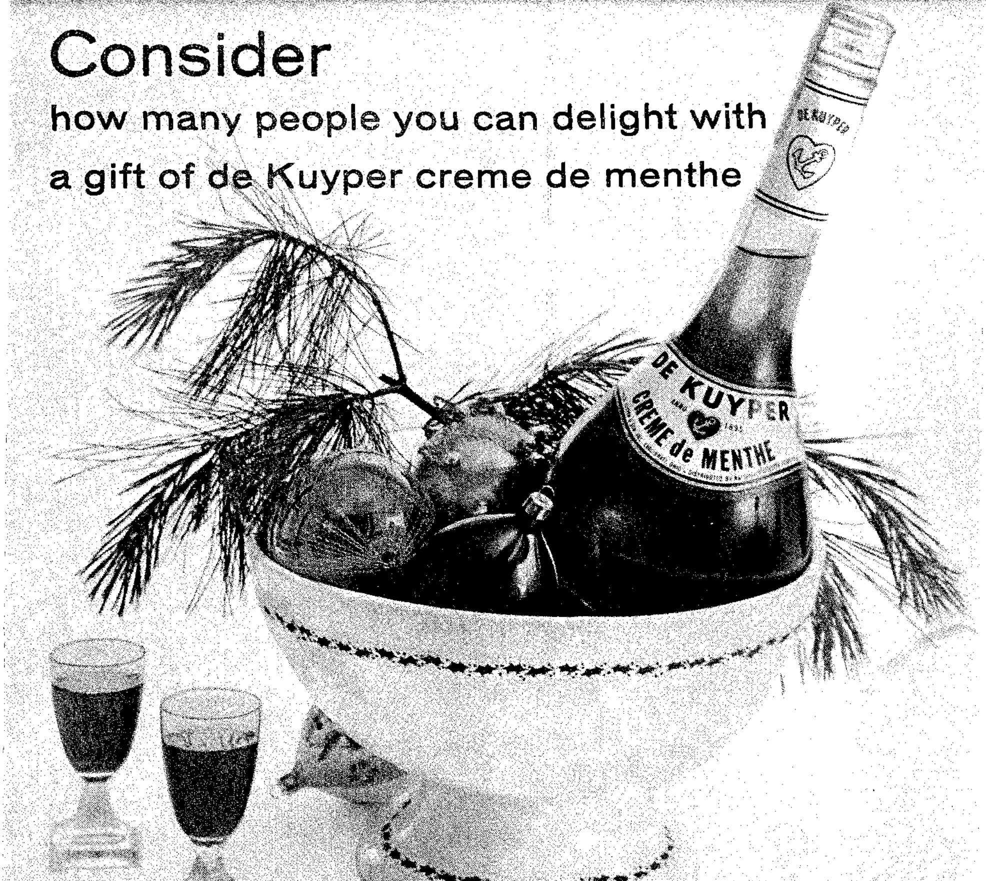
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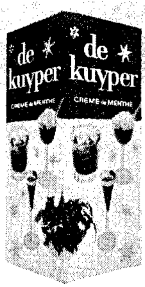
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CORONET

Contents for January, 1961

Vol. 51, No. 3, Whole No. 290

Articles

Our Great Inaugural Brawls.........STAN OPOTOWSKY 25
"My Husband's Last Gift to Science"..MILDRED BROOKS AS TOLD TO FERGUS CRONIN 32
What's the Right Tip?....................RALPH BASS 38
Radio's "Egghead" Organization....THOMAS WHITESIDE 44
How Skippy Finally Grew Up..........ARNOLD HANO 66
They've Got Your Number...JO HUBBARD CHAMBERLIN 84
The Shame of Illegal Detention.....FRED WARSHOFSKY 89
Glamor Girl of the French Line........DON STANFORD 94
Time To Make a Batch of Soap........HAL BORLAND 99
Crooks in White Collars..............NORMAN JASPAN WITH HILLEL BLACK 104
Noah's Ark of the Airways..........ROBERT NEWMAN 109
Lose Two Pounds a Week with the Liquid-Solid Diet HARALD JAEDIKER TAUB 113
Jailbreak Jericho.....................GRAHAM FISHER 118
How Medicine Explains Women's "Blue Days" WILLIAM PETERS 132
A Village Betwixt and Between MARTIN AND MARCIA ABRAMSON 161

Pictorial Features

America's Forgotten Heroines TEXT BY RICHARD KAPLAN ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN GROTH 49
Hot Colors of a Cold Continent TEXT BY JOHN R. MULLIGAN 76
A Delightful Prodigy..PHOTOGRAPHS BY PAUL SELIGMAN 123

Service Features

Products on Parade.................................. 20
Coronet Family Shopper............................ 167
Coronet Shopping Guide............................ 177
Coronet School and College Directory................ 181

Departments

Dear Reader 5
All About You.. 10
Entertainment of the Month.......................... 14
Berlioz: The Tormented Genius..............MUSIC 16
Human Comedy ....HUMOR 30
How Words Work..................DR. BERGEN EVANS 42
Fables of the Famed...........................HUMOR 64
Lilliputian Logic ....HUMOR 93
Number, Please!..............A CORONET QUICK QUIZ 103

A Special Coronet Project

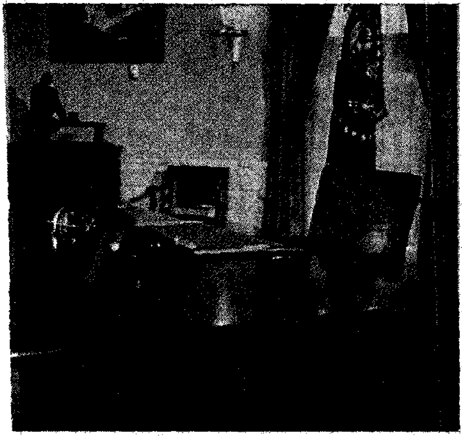
Getting Into College.......BY THE EDITORS OF CORONET 137

Cover ....PHOTOGRAPH BY BEATRICE AND JULES PINSLEY

Take a colorful journey to THE WHITE HOUSE Past and Present

The stately doors of the most historic, most cherished public building in our nation—The White House—open wide in this new 16mm sound motion picture produced by Coronet Films. All may freely enter and leisurely visit many rooms not usually open to the public, including the Office of the President and the Diplomatic Reception Room.

Schools, clubs, patriotic organizations, and churches will find this 13 minute film excellent for introducing the Executive Mansion to those who cannot or have not paid it a visit. Organizations or individuals who choose to sponsor *The White House* in local schools will find their gift enormously appreciated by children, teachers, and school officials.



The film contains more than views of the White House rooms and grounds. It takes us back through history, showing first plans and early construction, how the White House was almost burned down, where its name came from, and what it looked like, both inside and out, at different times in its history.

Now, at a point in history when special interest is focused upon the White House, you will want full information on how you may preview, purchase, or rent this outstanding film. To request a handsome, descriptive brochure, simply send in the coupon.

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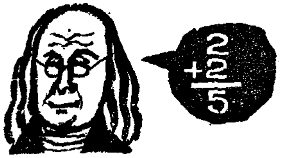
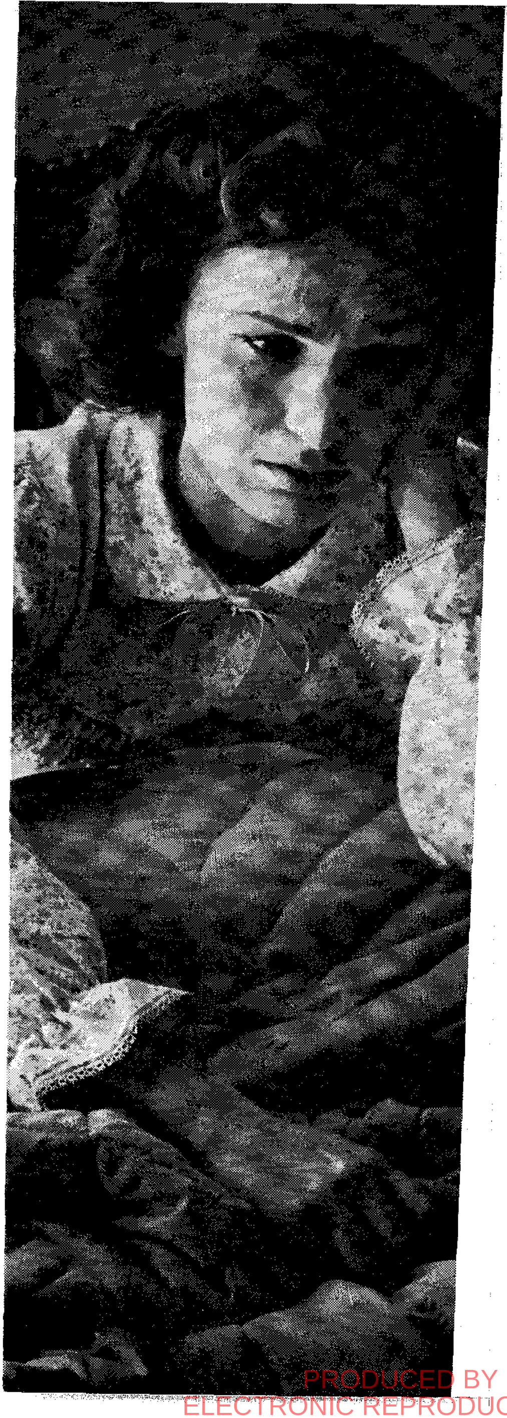


BRAINPOWER

Benjamin Franklin dropped out of school at 11 because he "failed in arithmetic." Dr. John R. Frank of Valparaiso, Indiana, cites the incident to support a criticism of our school system, which he claims ignores the potentials of the immature human brain. When a child is young, his powers of memory and imitation are at their best, but he is incapable of *full reasoning* and *abstract thought*. Thus, memory subjects, such as languages and history should be taught early rather than in high school when they are more difficult to learn. "We teach arithmetic before the child has any need for it or interest in the subject. . . . It should be omitted until the child is eight. Algebra and geometry, which require reasoning, should not be taught until after puberty—16 to 17," he argues. Dancing, typing and piano playing are other subjects that he believes should be begun by the age of eight. "If we follow more closely the aptitudes of the developing mind," Dr. Frank asserts, "youngsters who, like Franklin, think of dropping out of school, may be given a better chance to complete their education."

THE PHONING PHASE

The teenager's addiction to telephoning is an all-too-familiar nuisance. According to child psychologists, these endless conversations meet some basic needs of adolescence. "Communication at this time is a primary necessity," says Dr. Marynia Farnham. "Apparently (teenagers) have no assurance that a relationship can endure unless it is constantly bolstered by the exchange of ideas and experiences. Often two youngsters, who have left each other a half-hour ago will find it necessary to talk on the phone for as much as an hour." Arnold Gesell, noted child-development psychologist, says 14 is the "peak age" for phoning, and calls this communication "an impressive manifestation of social psychology." But, as every parent knows, the telephone bug hits toddlers too. A Virginia father discovered this can be costly in a town with continent-wide direct dialing. He came home one day to find his three-



She made a common mistake . . .

she ignored a cold.

With her body's defenses weakened, she was easy prey for other, more serious infections.

This time she got the flu. Next time it could very well be bronchitis, pleurisy, even pneumonia.

That's why this woman—and you, too—ought to follow this common-sense program at the first sign of a cold.

Get plenty of rest. Eat light, nutritious meals. Drink ample fluids—citrus juices, water and hot tea. If fever develops and persists, see your doctor.

And to relieve headache, body ache and to lower fever, take Bufferin.® Bufferin adds special ingredients to its aspirin that rush the pain reliever into your system. For millions, Bufferin acts *twice as fast as aspirin.*

You can take Bufferin 4, 5 or 6 times a day, until your cold is gone, because it contains Di-Alminate*—the exclusive anti-acids to protect your stomach against the acid irritation that plain aspirin can cause.

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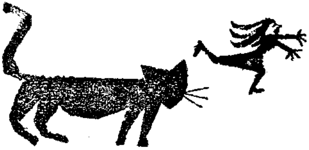
all about you

continued

year-old chatting on the phone. Idly dialing numbers, she had somehow made contact with a bewildered man in Seattle, Washington.



FEAR OF CATS

Aelurophobia is the neurotic fear of cats. It usually can be traced to some childhood experience. A British woman treated by Dr. H. L. Freeman of Oxford dated her fear from seeing her father drown a kitten and from being startled by a fur left in her crib. To cure this phobia Dr. Freeman began by having his patient stroke velvet, working up to rabbit fur as her aversion decreased. Then she handled pictures of cats and toy animals. After a month, she was able to pet a kitten, crying with relief at her victory. As the kitten grew up, the woman was able to accept the presence of cats with equanimity.

CLIMATE AND CONCEPTION

Babies conceived in the cool seasons have a better chance for survival and mental health than those conceived in hot weather, according to Dr. Benjamin Pasamanick of Ohio State University. A 30-year study of schizophrenic patients in Columbus, Ohio, showed that more were conceived in hot summer months than during mild weather. Other studies suggested that the peak period of conception of mentally deficient children is in late spring and early summer, and that abnormally hot summers coincided with more pregnancy complications. Nature seems to protect those who live in states with a semitropical climate. Dr. Pasamanick found "far lower" spring birth rates there, indicating something reduces the risk of conception in the hot summer months. Other doctors report more newborn infants die in the spring. Dr. Pasamanick suggests the effect of heat on adrenal and pituitary glands, decreased protein intake in summer or a combination of the two, may explain the influence of climate on the health of unborn babies.

FATHERS AND SONS

Boys who are often injured in school sports may be "accident prone." A father's sports background may be the source of the trouble, in the view of Dr. Robert A. Moore of the University of Michigan. "The situation is loaded," he says, when: a boy's aggressiveness or ability is out of line with that of his father; he is overly aggressive or timid; his athletic ability is not matched with his fervor for sports. Athletic fathers who demand too much of their less proficient sons place them in danger; but when a boy has more ability he is put "in the potentially frightening situation of defeating his father," the psychiatrist believes.

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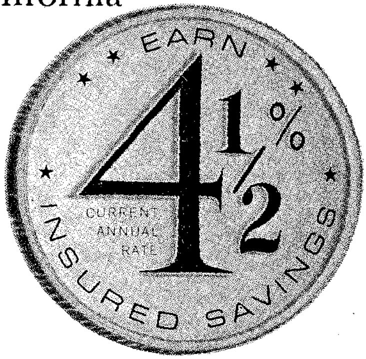

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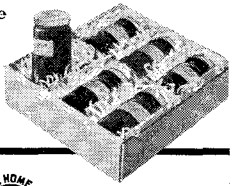

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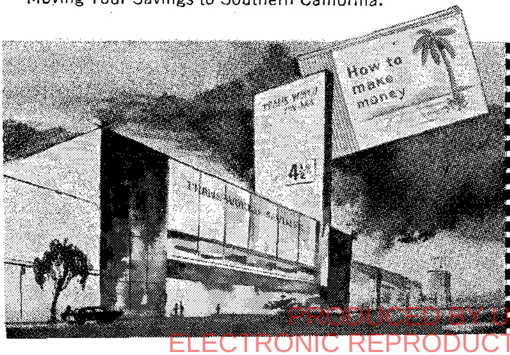

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ENTERTAINMENT OF THE MONTH

Historic friends in conflict: Becket and Henry.

SEASONED in France, two imports —an improbable musical, **Irma La Douce,** and a cerebral drama, **Becket**—have become Broadway's newest hits. Yet in both, personalities triumph over plot.

Irma arrived via London, where it picked up an English translation (not very expert) and a trio of leading players—Elizabeth Seal, Keith Mitchell and Clive Revill (very expert). It spins a slender yarn of a prostitute in Paris' Place Pigalle whose jealous boy-friend, donning a beard, masquerades as his own rival to become Irma's single *patron.* When Irma seems to be growing fond of him, the jealous boy-friend makes the rival vanish —only to be accused of his murder. As it rolls along *Irma* manages to wink at police corruption and to kick up a lot of fun.

Wide-eyed, tousle-haired Miss Seal, the lone woman in a cast of 14 men, dances up a black-stockinged breeze and sings vivaciously. Mitchell's masquerades as her dual lovers and Revill's versatile acting as a man of many parts give her strong support. And the infectious music captures the lilt of Montmartre accordion tunes.

Becket examines the friendship of King Henry II of England for Thomas Becket. Impulsive Henry names his lusty companion in debauchery as Archbishop of Canterbury—and the position transforms Becket into his implacable enemy.

But playwright Jean Anouilh is unable to breathe life into his steely Becket ("I do not like being loved"), nor to make credible his overnight dedication to "the honor of God," despite Laurence Olivier's heroic acting. Before Becket's murder in the Cathedral, he explains Henry's hostility: "He has never forgiven me for choosing God to him."

As the loutish king, Anthony Quinn often sounds like a Dead End kid in contrast to Olivier's cool, classical style; but he brings force and sincerity to this stimulating drama of ideas. —MARK NICHOLS

Seal as *Irma La Douce:* ogled by bearded admirers.

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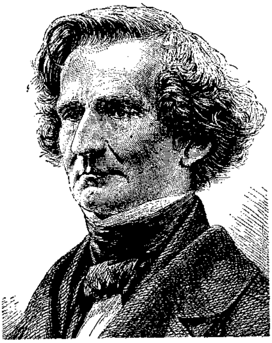
Berlioz: the tormented genius

WHEN NICOLO PAGANINI, the dazzling violin virtuoso, heard Hector Berlioz' *Fantastic Symphony* he was so intrigued he asked the composer to write him a concerto that would show off the beautiful tone of a Stradivari viola he had just acquired. Berlioz agreed, and wrote *Harold in Italy*. But Paganini rejected it. He complained that it contained too many rests for the solo instrument; he wanted to play all the time. A few years later, however, when Paganini for the first time heard a concert performance of *Harold in Italy* he fell on his knees, kissed Berlioz' hands and sent him a gift of 20,000 francs.

The two incidents are typical of Berlioz' life, which ran the gamut of great expectations, bitter disappointments and new hopes that often ended in despair. "Life," he wrote, "is nothing; death is no better. Worlds die as we die. All is emptiness."

Shakespeare was the idol of the French-born young man who had started as a medical student and battled his father to become a musician. In 1827, at the age of 24, he saw a British company perform *Hamlet*. In the brooding Prince of Denmark Berlioz saw his romantic alter ego—"Ah, I am lost"—and there also he saw Ophelia portrayed by an Irish actress, Harriet Smithson. For six years he wooed her with desperate intensity. Seeing her on the stage playing a love scene made him shriek with anger. For her he wrote his *Fantastic Symphony*.


Hector Berlioz

But when he learned she favored another man he changed part of the symphony to denounce in music her imagined infidelity. Ultimately she consented to marry him, and their life together was an agony of jealousy. Berlioz turned from her to Marie Recio, a mediocre Italian singer. He lived with her for 14 years and then married her after his first wife's death. He wrote that she "yowled like a cat," plagued him incessantly with her hopeless artistic ambitions and hindered his career.

But it was not only adversity which affected his sensitive nature. At one of his concerts Berlioz was so overwhelmed by the applause that he broke down weeping over the kettledrums. A beautiful musical theme made him tremble and feel so apart from other humans that he sought solitude for long hours walking through the woods. A mistake made by an orchestra member sent him into uncontrolled fury. Because of this, parts of one of his compositions are forever lost to posterity. At the first performance, when one of the players missed a cue, Berlioz tore up the score and flung the shreds over the heads of the orchestra.

During his lifetime,

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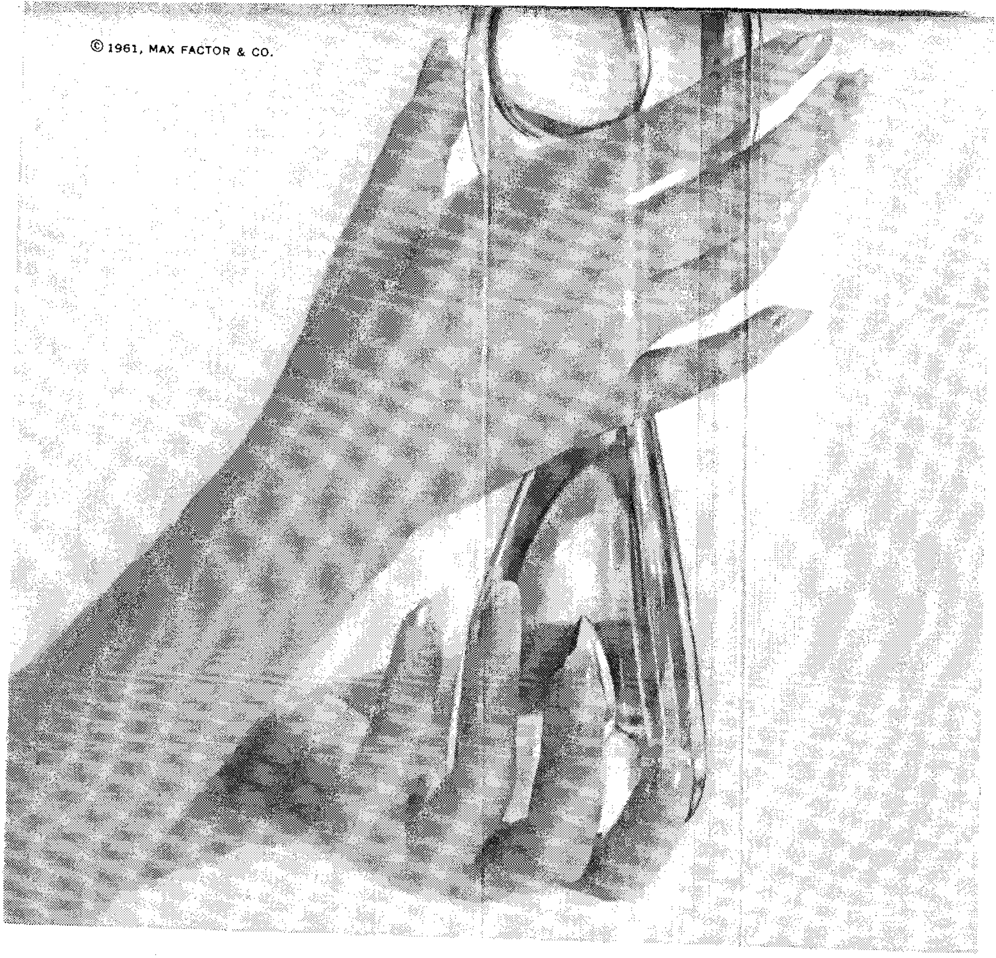

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Music, cont.

most of his works were rejected or received without enthusiasm. One critic called his music "noisy expectorations, sneezings, croakings and vomitings."

When his *The Damnation of Faust,* a dramatic legend of tremendous scope, was first performed, a supercilious critic wrote: "The audience was more composed than the music."

Only his *Requiem* and *The Infant Christ* were popular successes from the beginning.

The *Requiem,* written when Berlioz was 34, was performed in the inspiring Dôme des Invalides in Paris by 190 musicians and 210 singers, augmented by brass choirs and a military drum band. It established, at least among the cognoscenti, Berlioz' fame as the master of the dramatic.

The oratorio on Christ's childhood, presented in 1855, removed from Berlioz the stigma of the "mad composer."

But it was not until decades after his death in 1869 that Berlioz received full recognition as the composer in whom Romanticism found perfect musical expression. In his own romantic way he defined his philosophy of life and music at the conclusion of his Memoirs:

"Which of the two powers, Love or Music, can elevate man to the sublimest heights? . . . Love can give no idea of music; music can give an idea of love. Why separate them? They are the two wings of the soul." —FRED BERGER

CORONET'S CHOICE FROM RECENT RECORDINGS

Beethoven, Symphony No. 4, Overture, "Consecration of the House": Klemperer, Philharmonia Orch.; Angel 35661, *S 35661
Beethoven, Symphony No. 9: Ansermet, Orch. Suisse Romande; London CM 9033, *CS 6143
Bloch, America: Stokowski, Symph. of the Air; Vanguard VRS 1056, *VSD 2065
Brahms, Symphony No. 1: Böhm, Berlin Philh.; Deutsche Grammophon *LPM 18613
The Art of Julian Bream (guitarist): RCA Victor LM 2448, *LSC 2448
Color Contrasts: The Horn Club of L.A.; Capitol P 8525, *SP 8525
Handel, L'Allegro ed Il Penseroso: Waldman, Addison, McCollum, etc., Orch. and Chorus; Decca DX 165, *DXS 7165
Harkness, Barcelona Suite, Gift of the Magi: Levin, Symph. Orchestra; Vanguard VRS 1061, *VSD 2071
Mozart, Don Giovanni: Giulini, Wachter, Sutherland, Schwarzkopf, Philharmonia Orch.; Angel 3605 D/L, *S 3605 D/L
Paganini, Caprices: Ricci; London CM 9244, *CS 6163
Orchestral Music from the Opera: Schippers, Columbia Symph. Orch.; Columbia ML 5564, *MS 6164
Orff, Carmina Burana: Ormandy, Phil. Orch.; Columbia ML 5498, *MS 6163
Prokofieff, Symphony No. 5: Szell, Cleveland Orch.; Epic LC 3688, *BC 1079
Verdi, Requiem Mass: Serafin, Vartenissian, Christoff, Orch. and Chorus, Opera House Rome: Capitol GBR 7227, *SGBR 7227
Reiner Conducts Wagner: Chicago Symph. Orch.; RCA Victor LM 2441, *LSC 2441

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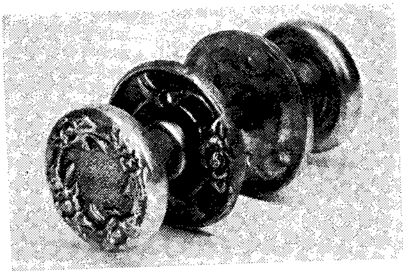
edited by Florence Semon



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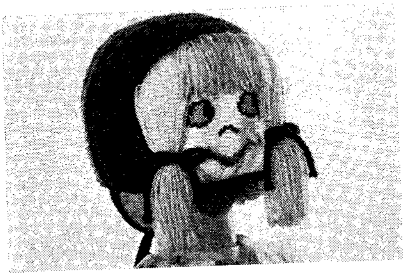

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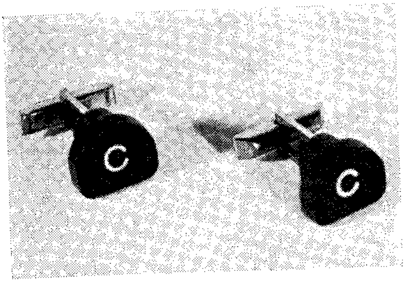

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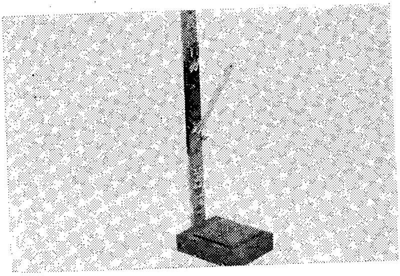

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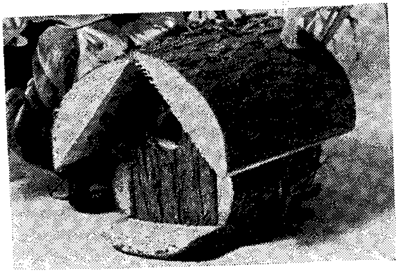

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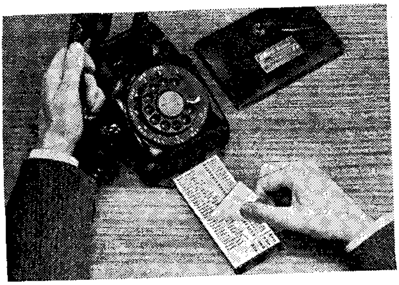
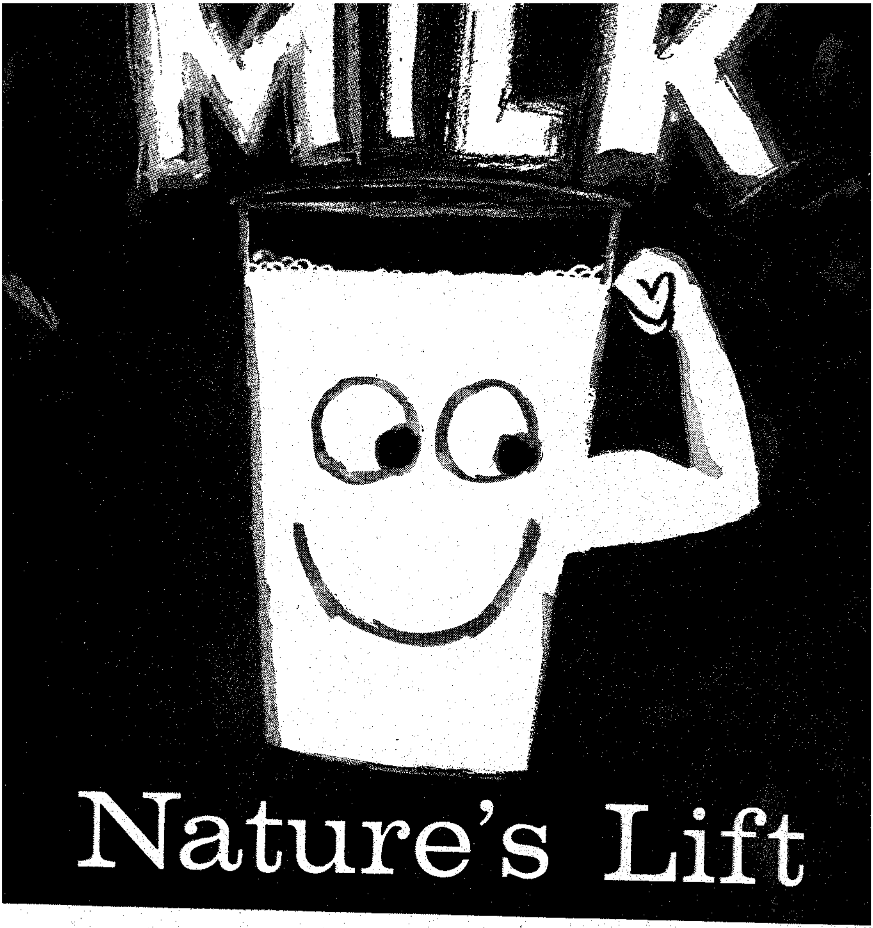


Slide-Away Phone Index keeps important phone numbers near at hand. Fits under phone between front feet; held in place by elastic cord around rear feet. Of black plastic; has space for 324 names and numbers. $1.00 pp. Modalities Inc., 3092A Steinway St., L.I. City 3, N.Y.



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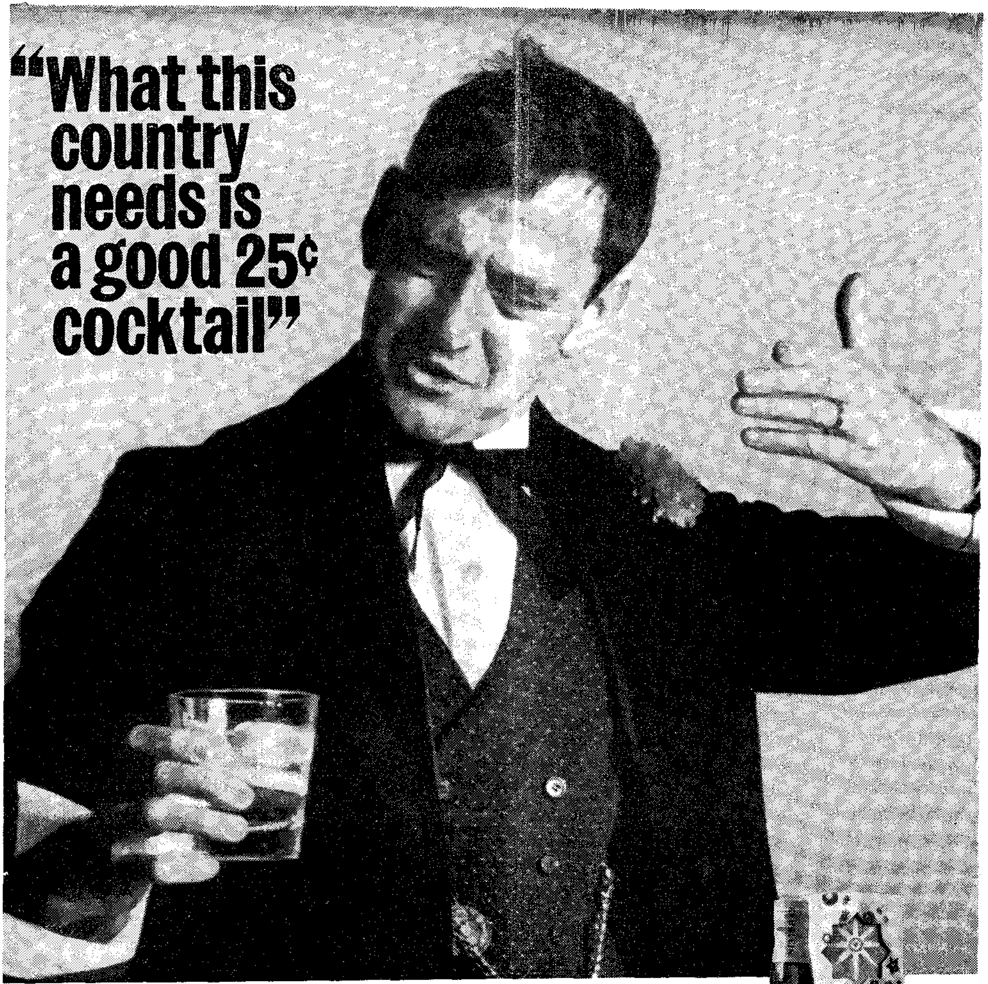
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The founding fathers intended
the occasion to be solemn, but riots,
rivalries and hilarious
snafus enliven the history of . . .

Our great inaugural brawls

BY STAN OPOTOWSKY

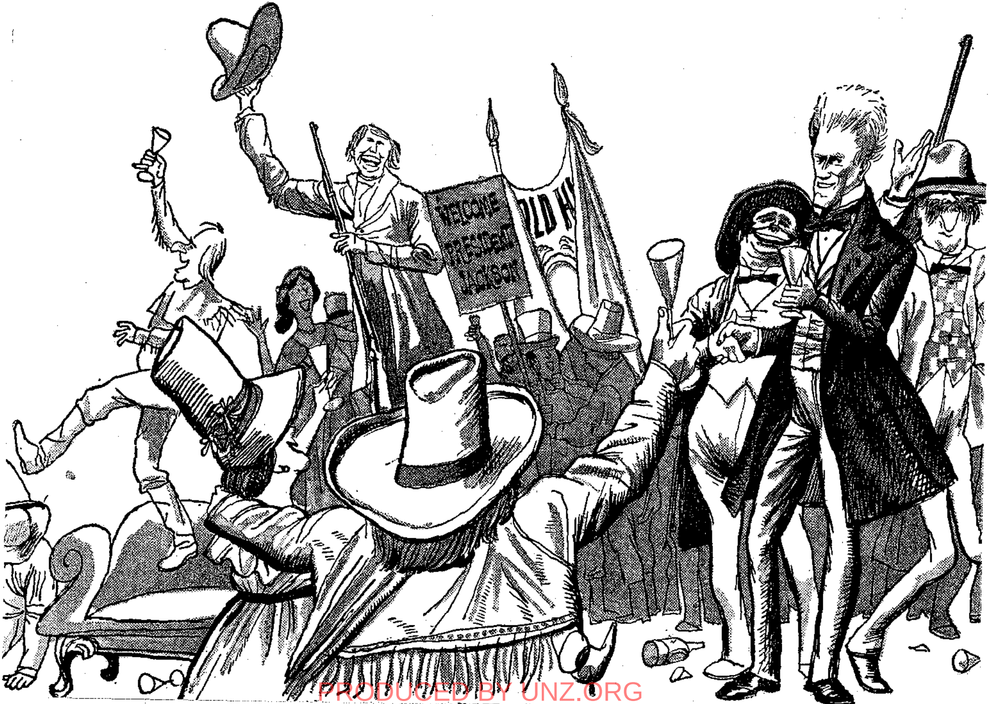
FOR ALL THE tramp, tramp, tramp of victorious Union soldiers, the most stirring sound at the inauguration of President Ulysses S. Grant was the patter of little feet. As Grant delivered his inaugural address, his young daughter broke from her mother's grip and dashed up beside her father. During the last half of his speech, he meekly held her hand. The founding fathers wanted Presidential inaugurations to be dignified and solemn. But over the years many have lacked both elements. Often the inauguration has been a boisterous binge. The framers of the Constitution made a mistake from the very beginning. Legend says they picked March 4 as the inauguration date because, they calculated, it would never fall on a Sunday in the year following leap year. They were wrong. It has fallen on Sunday three times.

The March 4 date prevailed until Franklin D. Roosevelt induced a change to January 20 to cut down the time between the election and the start of a new administration. The greatest inaugural drama has been between the incoming and outgoing Presidents. Harry S. Truman recently lifted eyebrows with his account of the bitterness which existed as he participated in the final parade with General Eisenhower. But things have been worse.

Three retiring Presidents simply didn't show up for their successors' inaugurations. John Adams was so humiliated by his defeat by Thomas Jefferson that he flatly refused to attend. John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson hated each other so openly that they decided by mutual agreement that a public appearance together would be a farce. General Grant so despised Andrew Johnson that he said he would refuse to ride in the inaugural parade if Johnson participated.

Herbert Hoover rode beside Franklin Roosevelt in FDR's inaugural parade, silent and sullen, ignoring the waving thousands on the route. Roosevelt tried his warmest smile to thaw Hoover. Then he tried his lightest jests. Nothing worked. Finally, desperate for small talk, just as the parade passed a building under construction, FDR exclaimed, "What a lovely piece of steel!"

Some men have been pitifully re-



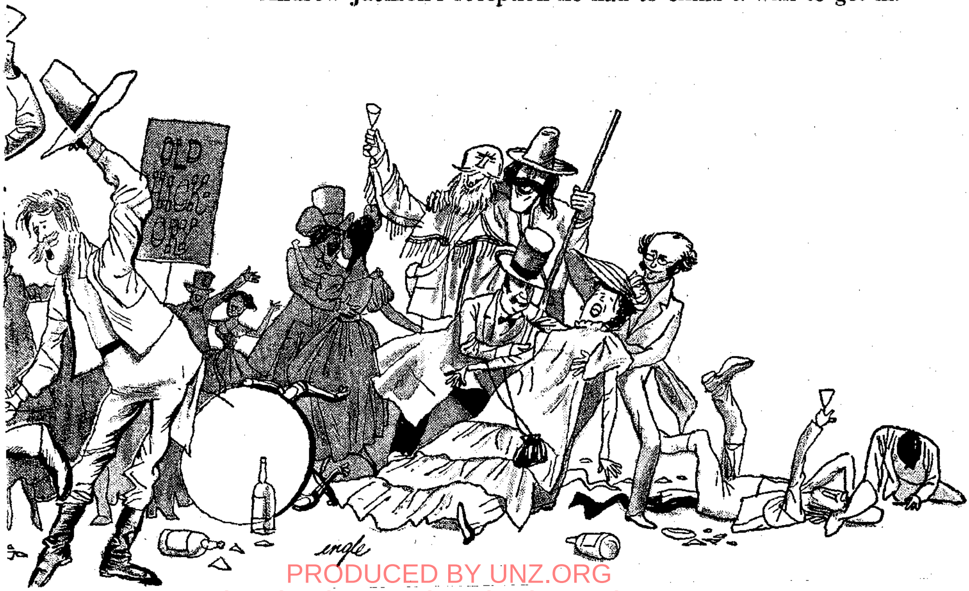
luctant to leave the White House. Normally the outgoing President disappears the moment the actual inauguration ceremony ends. Not so William Howard Taft. He continued to tag along at Woodrow Wilson's elbow after the oath was taken. Taft got into the car with Wilson and rode back to the White House. Wilson mentioned it was time for lunch, figuring Taft would take the hint and leave. Taft stayed on. Wilson finally left to meet some other guests, while Taft munched sandwiches in the dining room.

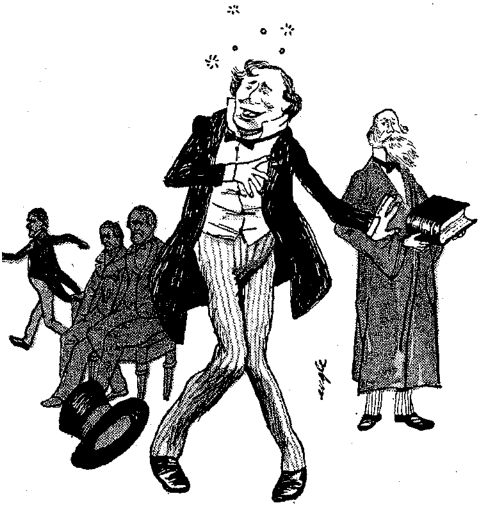
Washington had started the tradition of making the outgoing President a part of his successor's inauguration ceremonies. John Adams didn't like the idea at all. He thought Washington was attempting to steal attention away from him on what should have been his greatest day. However, Washington decided the outgoing President should attend because it would signify faith and support for his successor.

By the start of the second term Philadelphia had become the capital, and there Washington took the oath for the second time. Jefferson was the first President inaugurated at Washington, D. C. The city was so new that the White House had not yet been completed; Jefferson lived in a boarding house for the first three weeks of his term.

The history of inaugural balls is the history of otherwise dignified personages scrambling for weakened punch and soggy sandwiches as if these were the last morsels on

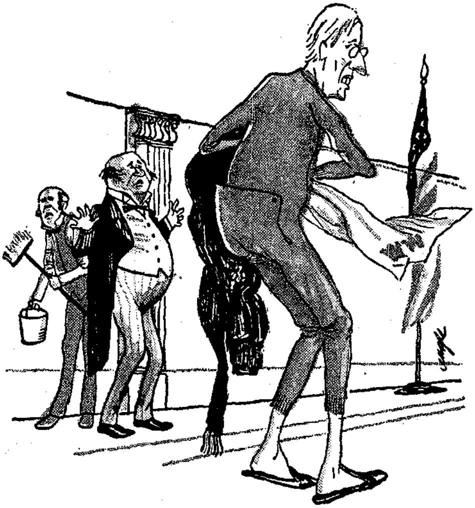
The mob of backwoodsmen was so thick at Andrew Jackson's reception he had to climb a wall to get in.





Drunk and raving, Johnson forgot words to the V.P. oath.

Wilson mislaid his suitcase, wandered around in underwear.



earth. At first the President didn't even attend, but Dolly Madison induced James to show up in 1809. John Quincy Adams summed up the affair: "The crowd was excessive, the heat was oppressive, the entertainment was bad."

When James Polk was inaugurated in 1845, the ball committee decided to separate the riff from the raff. It held three balls. The tickets for one cost $10. The tickets for the next cost $2. And there was a peanut gallery ball for $1.

Several times the balls ended in near riots. At Madison's ball the overcrowded room became so hot that guests smashed the windows to let in air. At Grant's ball the room was so cold that ladies wore their wraps as they danced. Lincoln had a special peeve against the balls because, as a Congressman, he attended one and never got his hat back once he had checked it.

The most rip-roaring reception was that for Andrew Jackson. Jackson's fellow backwoodsmen showed up early and in great numbers. The mob was so thick at the entrance that Jackson himself had to scale a wall and enter by the basement. Women fainted, china clattered broken to the floor. The guests stood on the chairs when there was no more room to stand on the floor. Jackson finally ducked out the back door and went to bed in an inn. It was days before the White House staff cleaned up the debris.

Frequently everyone forgets that the new President must actually begin living in the White House. Two hours after the end of his inaugural reception President Wilson was found wandering through the White House halls in only his underwear. He couldn't find his suitcase. Finally he gave up and went to bed without pajamas.

No one even told President Franklin Pierce where to sleep. After the staff had gone to bed, Pierce and his secretary, Sidney Webster, hiked disconsolately about the building, over muddy carpets and past stacks of dirty dishes, in the dark. Finally Pierce found a candle, lit it, opened a door and told Webster, "You turn in here, Sidney, and I'll try to find a bed somewhere across the hall."

Lincoln's second inauguration was eventful and ironic. As he entered the House of Representatives, a young man tried to force his way through the police line. He was forcibly ejected from the building. For some strange reason he was neither questioned nor arrested. A few weeks later there was a nationwide search on for this man. He was identified from his picture as John Wilkes Booth, the actor who assassinated the President. Had Booth been arrested that inauguration day, Lincoln might have lived out his term.

But at the moment the ejection of the agitated young man was a minor incident. The major incident was taking place in the hall. Andrew Johnson, arriving to be sworn in as Vice President, was roaring drunk.

The Chief Justice held up the Bible, but Johnson ignored it and lashed into his inaugural address without waiting to take the oath. He raved and ranted. Finally he was halted long enough to take the oath. He could hardly remember the words from phrase to phrase. Then he picked up his drunken speech again. Senators walked out, gasping at the shameful scene. It was more than an hour before Lincoln could enter the hall to take the oath and give his address.

Thus runs the rollicking history of inaugurations. Little wonder that Franklin Roosevelt grew weary after three. His fourth was a simple, private ceremony in the White House. He said this was in the interest of wartime sobriety. Perhaps so, but, whatever the reason, it was a pleasant respite from America's quadrennial inaugural brawl. ♛

WEE WISDOM

THE LITTLE GIRL, whose grandmother was visiting her family, was going to bed when her mother called:

"Don't forget, dear, to include grandma in your prayers tonight, that God should bless her and let her live to be very, very old."

"Oh, she's old enough," replied the youngster. "I'd rather pray that God would make her young."

—*The Farmer*

human comedy

MAYOR HENRY LOEB of Memphis, Tennessee, has developed an effective procedure for discouraging late telephone calls to his residence.

Whoever answers the ring, takes down the caller's telephone number and promises the Mayor will "return the call the first thing in the morning."

True to his word, Loeb called on his auto telephone while en route to his office about 6 A.M., the following day.

"I never get a second late night call from the same person," he says.

—*Associated Press*

A WOMAN in Beverly Hills, California, returned from a bridge party and inquired of the newly hired French nurse, "Did the children behave when you bathed them?"

"*All* except ze beegest boy," was the reply. "He fight and kick before I get heem in ze water."

"We have only one boy," exclaimed the mistress. "Which biggest boy?"

"Eet is ze beeg boy with ze glasses and dark hair."

"Good heavens," wailed the matron, "that's my husband!"

—MRS. J. W. REBOU, JR.

CHARLES CHAPIN, city editor of the old *New York World*, was an irascible tyrant who kept his staff in a constant state of tension.

At one time, he took ill and was away from the office for a week. When he returned, one of the reporters asked him for a week's vacation. Chapin exploded.

"Vacation!" he screamed. "I was away for a week. Wasn't that vacation *enough* for you?" —ALICE COMBS

THE INDIGNANT husband stormed into the kitchen and shouted to his wife, "The bank has just returned this check for $25!"

"That's wonderful!" exclaimed his wife. "What shall we buy with it this time?" —FLORENCE TAUSZ

A NAVY CHAPLAIN, Lieut. Daniel Litt, was at the 11th naval district headquarters in California when a phone call came for another chaplain.

The secretary replied: "We only have one chaplain here just now, and he is Litt."

After what seemed to be an embarrassed silence, the caller hung up.

—*Associated Press*

THE JUDGE was hearing an assault case in family court. "He said I was a terrible cook," the wife testified, to explain her actions.

"And what did you reply?" His honor asked.

"I hit him with the can opener."

—DOUGLAS ADAMS

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE of a Midwest county board sought a legal opinion on whether it could provide $500 in expenses for the newly created post of county executive.

The opinion returned by a corporation lawyer set a record for brevity. It read: "Yes."

A committee member commented: "I didn't think lawyers could use language like that."

—MORTON MAYER

WHEN THE INCOME TAX season arrives, one man figures he has a system that will save time and worry. "I just put down at the bottom of the form the amount I figure I can afford to pay the Government," he explains, "and work back from there."

—ALMA MINZER

MY 12-YEAR-OLD daughter has just discovered the enchantment of long telephone conversations with her schoolmates.

On arriving home from the office recently, I found my talkative offspring sprawled on the floor with a sandwich in one hand and the telephone in the other. "How long must it go on this time?" I groaned.

"Not long, daddy," she assured me. "I have only two more sandwiches and three more girls to go."

—BOB BROWN (*Catholic Digest*)

AN AMBITIOUS but untalented actor who applied to a famous Broadway producer for a part in his play was told, "Sorry, old man, but the part we have requires an Irishman."

"I'm an Irishman," said the actor. "My name's O'Brien."

The producer tried another evasion. "I know, but the part calls for a married man."

"That's fine, I'm married."

"Yes, but this man is supposed to be a father."

"Father? Why, I'm a father. I have the most marvelous boy you ever saw."

The producer made one more effort. "I know," he parried, "but this man is supposed to have two children."

The actor, undiscouraged, asked, "How soon do you start rehearsals?"

—HOVESP HOVHANNISSIAN

THE SURGEON was discussing a forthcoming operation with a wealthy patient.

"Would you prefer a local anesthetic?" he inquired.

"I can afford the best," replied the wealthy patient. "Get something imported."

—B. LISHINSKY

MACPHERSON HAD INVITED his friend MacTavish to have a drink. "Say when," he said hopefully and poured a wee drop into the glass. MacTavish was silent.

Cautiously, MacPherson poured out another drop. Again silence from MacTavish.

"Did you hear about the fire at George's?" said MacPherson suddenly.

"When?" asked his friend innocently.

With a sigh of relief, MacPherson put the bottle down.

—IRIS LEVENSON

by Mildred Brooks as told to Fergus Cronin

"MY HUSBAND'S LAST GIFT TO SCIENCE"

It was a strange memorial service. Hugh wasn't there. But she knew in her heart she had done the right thing . . . What she did may shock or inspire; stir sympathy or condemnation. But it was an act of faith founded on shining courage

I DON'T REMEMBER much about the memorial service. Where the casket would have been there were five baskets of flowers. Then I remember the minister saying, "The dedication of his body after death to the welfare of mankind is the ultimate service within the command of a human being." And I remember the seat being as cold as a block of ice when I sat down with Hugh's brother, Albert. And all the time I was wondering how I was going to bring up our two little boys the way Hugh would want and about what people might think because of what had been done with Hugh's body. When it was over I couldn't get away fast enough. People criticized me for it later; they thought I should have stood around and shook hands and chatted, but I just went straight out and got into Albert's car. ■ Perhaps subconsciously I was feeling that people disapproved of what I had done for my husband. No one else in Niagara Falls, Ontario—certainly no member of the City Council—had ever before donated his body for medical research. I guess this fact alone made us look eccentric. But, although nearly everybody said it was an admirable and courageous thing to do, they must have thought me a pretty hard woman to have given my husband's body to a university. But that was what *he* wanted. And that's what I want done with my *own* body. ■ Hughie had never been sick a day in his life before this strange disease got hold of him. He was rather intrigued by the fact that doctors didn't seem to know anything about his condition, and that's what made him think it would be a good idea for them to have his body after he died—so they could find out more about it. And, although he didn't tell me, he *knew* he was going to die. ■ The first symptoms came early in 1956 soon after he slipped and cut his hand on a broken bottle imbedded in the ice. This happened at the motel that we ran for three winters. His arms began to swell, all the way up to the elbows, and sometimes he couldn't clench his fists. His hands were tender, too, and very sensitive to the cold. As a small contractor, he had done a lot of carpentry work himself. But after he got sick, sometimes he couldn't hold even a few nails. But he wouldn't see a doctor.

Then, in December 1956, he went to Toronto for a hernia operation. The doctor who operated noticed his hands and talked him into seeing a specialist. And the specialist diagnosed it as severe Raynaud's disease, a rather poorly understood malady of the nerves controlling the blood vessels. He prescribed cortisone to relieve the condition but told Hugh that he had only a year and a half to live. It was almost exactly a year and a half later that Hugh died here in the Greater Niagara General Hospital.

Our own doctor said the cause of death was scleroderma—an infrequent combination with Raynaud's disease. And Dr. J. V. Basmajian, who is head of the department of anatomy at Queen's University where Hugh's body was sent, wrote me that although it was possibly Raynaud's disease, this leaves no permanent evidence following death. Nevertheless, Dr. Basmajian's letter said that the opportunity to study Hugh's body had been "extremely valuable." And he said that there had been a "springing up of interest" in the need for giving bodies to research, all because of the publicity about the body of my husband—an alderman in our town—being donated to the University.

The idea was born one evening while we were sitting in the living room of our bungalow which overlooks the beautiful Niagara River gorge. Hugh had built the house for us when he became sick. Our boys, Gordon, who is ten now, and Dougie, who is seven, were in bed. I picked up a magazine and saw a letter from Dr. Basmajian about the need for bodies. I don't know why, but I read it to Hugh. He said, "That's what I'd like done with my body—find out more about it, will you?" I said I would, but promptly forgot about it.

He delayed going to the hospital as long as he could—too long, perhaps. After the doctor saw him, he came out of the room, and said, quite simply, "Mildred, he's going to die." It wasn't as cruel as it might sound. The doctor was our friend—he had delivered both our babies. It made me feel kind of numb. But you get the strength from somewhere to meet these things.

I needed that strength. After Hugh had been in an oxygen tent three days, our doctor telephoned me one morning at 4:30 and, in his blunt way, said, "Millie, will you call the undertaker or do you want me to?" Even though he had warned me, it was almost like a blow. And then, suddenly, I remembered what Hugh had said about giving his body to a university. I told the doctor about it and asked if he could make the arrangements.

People began dropping in and extending sympathy. When they asked about the funeral I told them what was going to happen and there were some pretty strange reactions, both that day and since then.

That first night my next-door-neighbor, Dolores Martin, stayed with me. I didn't cry much, but I sure talked a lot. I talked about how my mother died when I was 15 and left me to be housekeeper for my father and two brothers, besides going to high school. I talked about how Hugh was 23 years older than I—he was 55—and how it didn't make any difference between us.

And I talked about all the jobs Hugh had had: carpenter, machinist, city assessor from 1946 to 1950; then how he had borrowed $500 on an insurance policy and gone into business for himself as a contractor, and was elected alderman for three two-year terms.

I talked about how brave Hugh had been to start building our house in 1956, even though sometimes his hands were so swollen he could hardly use a hammer. But he insisted on doing it. Friends helped too. We moved into it in April 1957, and it was beautiful. But 14 months later he was dead.

Later, I asked Harold Morton—a fellow alderman and Hugh's close friend—what he thought about the service. "It struck me as odd, not having the body there," he said. He has heard of several people who took "a dim view" of Hugh's body being given to a university, and there was even malicious gossip that I must have been paid a lot of money for it—although it is illegal to buy or sell bodies. He said a lot of people thought Hugh should have left his family with some kind of remembrance, like a gravestone.

A friend of mine whose husband died told me she wouldn't know what she'd do if she didn't have a grave to visit. But I don't believe in stones or bronze plaques, so there is no memorial in the usual sense for my husband. The "memorial book," containing all the names of those who attended the service, is as close to such a memento as anything. On the first page, on the line marked "Cemetery lot No." are the words: "Body sent to Queen's University Medical School for research." For me, this, plus memories of our ten good years together and the knowledge that he has made a real contribution to humanity, are memorial enough. You don't need a stone to remind you.

MOST PEOPLE have said they think it's wonderful for Hugh to have done what he did and courageous for me to have carried out his wishes. "A lot of people thought it peculiar," George Hutchison, an old friend of Hugh's, told me. "I thought it strange at first. But I think now it was wonderful and more of us should do it, just as we should donate our eyes to an eye bank."

Only one person has actually told me she disapproved. She didn't come to the memorial service, although she knew Hugh well and liked him. She told me she was depressed for weeks, thinking of Hugh. She said she likes to see the body of a friend who has died, and to touch it, otherwise he might haunt her dreams.

My neighbor, Dolores, had a reaction that was typical of many. She said, "Everyone thinks you're brave, but I could never do the same thing. Even if Howard (her husband) asked me to, I would argue with him first and then, if it finally came to my having to make the decision, I don't think I would do it."

Norma Tobias is my oldest and best friend. She lives here in Niagara Falls but her husband is a technical sergeant in the U.S. Air Force in Alaska. She told me, "I think people should be disposed of the way they want. There's only the shell left after you die, and if people have any religion at all, they must believe that. Of course, some people have queer ideas, like believing they're going to wake up on some other planet."

But a surprising number of people have told me they want to bequeath their bodies to the service of humanity. Hugh's daughter Barbara (by a previous marriage), for example, says, "A lot of people talk about autopsies as desecrating the temple of the Lord, but I don't think that's so. I think a lot of people are just squeamish and back it up with religious arguments, like quoting the Bible as saying that the Lord will reunite your soul and body."

Her minister—and mine, too, now—Rev. M.C. Weissbach, a Lutheran who comes from Holyoke, Massachusetts, and has been in the ministry 29 years, told me it was "a fine gesture" to help medical science and humanity this way so that they might train doctors and find out more about specific diseases.

"When someone objects," he told me, "I ask them, 'How about soldiers who are blown apart, or people who are burned to death? Are they going to be penalized in the next world?' "

He thinks that our funeral customs "overemphasize the human body almost to the point of heathenism, in spite of the fact that our Christian doctrine deals mostly with the soul." He said, "I would encourage giving one's body to science. After all, it's for the benefit of your fellow man who is still alive. And it only turns to dust, whether it is dissected or whether it decays normally."

Hugh had actually been brought up a Baptist, and I belonged to the United Church—made up of Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians—and we were married in a Baptist mission. I mention these things to show that Hugh had no strong church affiliation. We didn't talk about religion much and I don't even know if he believed in an afterlife. I do know he received a Christian burial from the University.

The donation of Hugh's body to medical study was quite a cause célèbre here in Niagara Falls when it happened about three years ago. I didn't want to say much about it then because people might have thought I was trying to justify it. But I decided I should talk about it now because of the importance of this subject to science.

Not only is the number of medical students, surgeons in training and medical research workers increasing, but with increasing prosperity, union burial benefits and more burials by charitable organizations, the number of unclaimed bodies available for teaching and research is gradually diminishing. Recently L. V. Domm, chairman of the department of anatomy of Loyola University in Chicago, said:

"Every trained surgeon should have the opportunity to dissect and study the human body both during his residency training and later during his years of surgical practice. Many surgeons who need and would welcome such an opportunity are at present unable to make such studies because of the inability to acquire the necessary human material."

Probably the hardest thing was telling our two boys about their Daddy. They were five and seven at the time. The only way I thought I could tell them was by saying that Daddy had been sick, and the doctors and nurses couldn't do anything more for him, and so he had gone to heaven to live with Jesus.

The older one, Gordon, is quiet and didn't say much. But little Dougie treated it like a piece of news and ran right over to my neighbor Dolores to tell her. Weeks later, I read Dr. Basmajian's letter to them, explaining what had been done, even though I don't suppose they understood much of it.

Then one day Dougie got up early and started talking about it. I had to tell him something I knew he couldn't grasp that it was your soul, not your body, that went to heaven. He said, "I understand, Mummy," but I knew he didn't.

Just recently I asked Dougie if he knew why I had sent Daddy's body to a school for doctors. His answer was simple, but it showed he had grasped the whole idea and I couldn't express it any more eloquently. He said, "So doctors can learn things."

He never said anything about it before, but just lately Dougie has been telling me that he and Gordon want to have a birthday party on Daddy's birthday. I explained it's not usually done; but if they want it, what harm can it do? ♛

GOOD QUESTIONS!

A YOUNGSTER RECEIVED a red wagon for Christmas and for days he went nowhere without it.

But one afternoon he was happily rolling it along the front sidewalk when his father called, "Take that wagon in back and play with it. Remember, it's Sunday."

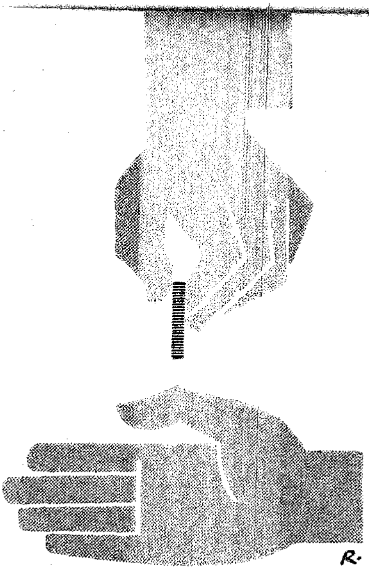
The boy started to obey, then turned around and with a puzzled look asked, "Isn't it Sunday in the back yard, too?"

—AGNES KAMINSKY

THE RURAL DENTIST, consulting an elderly patient asked, "Could you pay for a dental plate if I found one necessary?"

The shrewd old farmer hesitated for a moment, then replied: "Would you find one necessary if I couldn't pay for it?"

—MRS. ROLAND GARRISON



What's the right tip?

BY RALPH BASS

Most everybody is intimidated and confused by it. Here is some expert advice on what to do about it

IT WAS A dramatic moment in the famous Judd Gray-Ruth Snyder murder trial in 1927. A taxi driver was on the stand destroying Gray's alibi. "Five cents he tipped me!" the cabby exclaimed. "I'll never forget him. There he sits, right there." The nickel tip helped send Gray to the electric chair.

It is not known whether this incident raised the level of tipping in Queens, New York City, where the murder occurred. But as more and more people join the ranks of the tipped, observers of the American scene have begun to worry about the effect on the famed American spirit of independence.

As far back as 1896, the secretary of the Journeymen Barbers International Union of America said tipping was "humiliating and degrading." Today, some psychologists believe that a person who takes tips gradually accepts a role of inferiority. "Tipping," said the late Dr. Gregory Zilboorg, "has nothing to do with service. There is a long, silent tradition that humans are either master or slave."

It is estimated that almost 2,000,000 people in the U.S. depend, in some measure, on tips for their living. Many waiters and waitresses make four times as much on tips as they do in salary; for bartenders and taxi drivers it is about half and half.

This comes to a lot of money. Income tax records disclose that waiters collect about $400,000,000 in tips a year, cab drivers $140,000,000, barbers $50,000,000 and porters $8,000,000. They don't always report these earnings. One headwaiter evaded $67,000 in taxes on tips over a period of four years. Another, whose salary was $3,000 a year, took in $30,000 a year more in tips. He got away with about $12,000 in taxes in two years before

Uncle Sam caught up with him—appropriately enough, on a tip.

The attitude of the tippee is pretty much that of the Roman taxi driver who pushed down the flag on a 450 lire trip before the passenger could see the fare and announced, "one thousand lire."

"No," the tourist replied, "five hundred."

"Six hundred," countered the taxi driver.

"Why six hundred?" asked the American.

The driver shrugged: "Five hundred is good, but six hundred is better."

This highly developed spirit of "gimme" is responsible for the fact, ascertained by polls, that almost half the American population is against tipping. Yet 80 percent of big-city people keep on doing it, and attempts to outlaw the practice in Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington have failed. Nevertheless, several low-price restaurant chains have profited by a no-tip, high-wage policy. The public is pleased and morale among the help is said to be high.

The tipper frequently is made to feel his offering is too small. The traditional gambit of the disdainful tippee is the withering, "You keep it—you need it more than I do."

But Mark Twain told about the shoeshine boy who eyed the small coin Twain had handed him and remarked, "Mister—if you kept your money in your wallet instead of in your soul it wouldn't get shriveled up so."

Recently, Edward C. Sterling, a

RECOMMENDED TIPS:

Here are some big-city tips recommended by the A.A.A., American Hotel Association, and other agencies.

Waiter: Range from 15 percent upwards. For a special table many diners hand the headwaiter $1 or more.

Taxi driver: In most areas the minimum tip on fares under $1 is 15 cents; on fares above $1, 15 percent.

Bellhop: 50 cents for one bag, 75 cents for two, and $1 for three or more. In smaller cities, reduce this to a quarter a bag.

Porter: 25 cents a bag for porters on top of any fixed fee charged. A Pullman porter should get $1 for each night.

Doorman: 25 cents, unless he garages your car. Then give another 50 cents.

Hat-check girl: 25 cents.

Bartender: 25 cents and up, depending on number of drinks and bartender's listening technique.

Usher at Ball Games: 25 cents.

Barber: 25 cents and up.

Chambermaid: $3-$5 a week.

Beautician: 50 cents and up.

Shoeshine boy: a dime.

Furniture mover: $2.

Dining room steward on transatlantic ship: $5-$10 per person.

Cabin steward: $3-$10.

Deck steward: $1-$3.

Bar steward: 10-15 percent of check.

Washroom attendant: 25 cents.

Postman at Christmas: $5-$10 depending on mail volume.

Grocery delivery boy: 25 cents.

Garbage man at Christmas: $5.

Apartment house super at Christmas: $5-$10 depending on extent of service.

Golf caddy: $1 for 18 holes where there is caddy service charge; $4 where there is none. Half of above for nine holes.

Parking lot attendant: 25 cents, if he parks or delivers car at gate; otherwise optional.

hotel corporation president, gave a bit of advice to his employees. Here is part of it: "Don't fight the guest for his baggage. . . . Some guests like to carry their own . . . don't hover around the table waiting to see how much he leaves . . . if it is your belief you MUST receive a tip, the guest will sense this and it is likely your tip will not reach up to your expectations."

Tipping can run into real money. One traveling executive found it cost him $20 a day in tips while in New York. Since he was constantly with people important to his firm he could not afford to look stingy. The figure may seem high, but it will not surprise the seasoned expense-account operator. The U.S. Department of Commerce has estimated that Americans traveling abroad distribute about $120,000,000 in tips annually.

Generally speaking, a 15 or 20 percent tip is about right in most situations, although the Midwest operates on a somewhat lower scale. New York and California are top tipping areas. According to the American Automobile Association, "the average tip has gone up from its pre-inflation scale of ten percent of the bill to a current 15 to 20 percent." However the A.A.A. adds that the traveler should consider the service, the quality of the hotel or restaurant, and last, but not least, how much money he has.

Some tips are irksome. James M. Vicary, a market research man, has noted, for example, that during the year many men pay five times as much to hat-check girls as they originally paid for the hat. The girl usually has to hand tips over to the concessionaire, some of whom have been racketeers. Hat-check concessionaires have even financed restaurants as a necessary locale for their operations.

Scholars have compared some of the present-day tippees to the medieval "sturdy beggar" who accosted travelers and demanded charity under the implied threat of violence or abuse. A modern example is the fellow who offers to "protect" your car while subtly threatening damage unless you come across.

But most tipping customs have been pleasanter and more acceptable. In the old English Christmas box families placed coins for people who served them throughout the year. Gradually these funds came to be regarded more as a right than as a gift. Then, several hundred years ago, English taverns began to put up signs suggesting a small gift of money to servitors "to insure promptness." This later was abbreviated to tip.

Those who are not convinced by the "to insure promptness" explanation, think the word is probably derived from "tipple," to drink. They point out that the word for tip in French is "pourboire," in German "Trinkgeld," both signifying a small sum with which the server can buy himself a drink.

Tipping fascinates psychologists too. Dr. Ernest Dichter, president of the Institute for Motivational Research, Inc., told CORONET:

"Tipping is an anachronism in modern society where we place the emphasis on equality and it causes the tipper greater misery than it causes the tippee.

"It is embarrassing to have another person wait on you. The need to pay, psychologically, for the guilt involved in the unequal relationship is so strong that very few are able to ignore it. It is a custom fraught with psychological problems, whichever way you look at it."

Nevertheless, tipping goes on. Recognizing it is here to stay, Robert S. Farrington, a Boston advertising man, recently founded "Tippers Anonymous," an organization to restore "the true meaning of tips." For $1 the several hundred members were given a supply of printed forms on which they could let the waiter know (with an appropriate tip) that the service had been excellent, good, fair or poor.

Any day now there may be a counterpart of Farrington somewhere behind the Iron Curtain.

For a while it seemed that the Communists had done away with tipping. "The Russians," a New York *Times* correspondent wrote in 1957, "regard tipping not as a necessity but as an insult, and this creates a wholly new atmosphere in the life of a traveler." But the same year another reporter observed that this was theoretical, not daily practice. "Taxi drivers, waiters, doormen, porters and hat-check girls," he wrote, "nearly always accept a gratuity—if nobody in authority is looking." A little later, the Communist newspaper *Trud* admitted the situation and declared that hands held out for tips "must be slapped down."

But recently returned travelers say the hands are still way out. Apparently there are a lot of Russians who are different from their leaders: they can't say "Nyet."

CROSSWORD DOUBLE CROSS

AMONG THE MEN who commute by train to their Manhattan offices each morning there was one who was held in considerable awe by his fellow passengers. Every morning for over a year, immediately after boarding the train, he turned to the crossword puzzle in *The New York Times.* Now, as many of us know from experience, the *Times* puzzle can be a real stickler. However, this man always took out his ballpoint pen and proceeded to whiz right through the intricate maze of horizontal and vertical brain teasers, rarely stopping to ponder and never leaving a single square blank. One morning, as he was debarking at Grand Central, his *Times* slipped to the floor, and another commuter retrieving it, naturally glanced admiringly at the completed puzzle, where he read: 1 Across—PQFZT; 1 Down—PMAMUG; 2 Across—LMNSTLM; 2 Down—LKJT. *—Printers' Ink*

How words work

BY DR. BERGEN EVANS

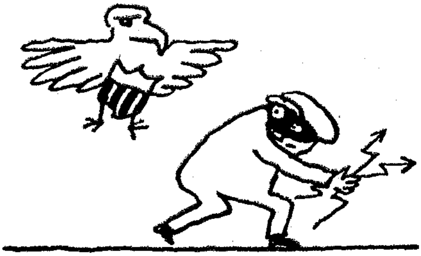
Author of "A Dictionary of Contemporary American Usage"

Do cats grin any more in Cheshire than elsewhere?

The Cheshire cat that Alice found smiling in the Duchess' kitchen and that finally faded away, leaving only the smile, was not an invention of Lewis Carroll's. Thackeray had used the expression to "grin like a Cheshire cat" ten years before the publication of *Alice in Wonderland* (1865). It was proverbial then and its origin had long been debated. The most widely accepted explanation: some painter of inn signs in the English county of Cheshire had depicted his lions rampant (a common inn sign) with snarls so amiable that they looked more like grins.

What is meant by "stealing somebody's thunder"?

Using his methods or accomplishments in such a way as to deprive him of his due credit; it is often used loosely to mean merely beating him to the punch. The phrase came into being in 1709 when John Dennis, a hot-tempered critic and playwright devised a successful form of imitation thunder to enliven a passage in his play *Appius and Virginia*. The play failed and a few nights after it closed he was at a performance of *Macbeth* in the same theater where he heard his own thunder. He rose from his seat in a violent passion and shouted: "See how the rascals use me! They will not let my play run, and yet they steal my thunder."

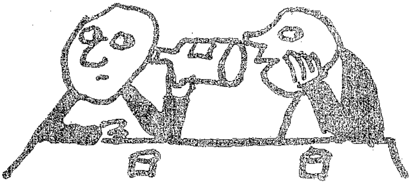


Why is a man's hair growing in front of the ears called *sideburns?*

Such growths were originally called *burnsides* after General Ambrose E. Burnside, distinguished commanding general in the Northern Army in the Civil War. He sported a very luxuriant pair of these adornments. Later, as his memory faded or perhaps just for the fun of it, the term was reversed and they became known as *sideburns*.

Why were "liquor joints" during Prohibition called *speak-easies?*

A place dedicated to violating the law is not one in which bibulous bellowing is desired. One good chorus of *Sweet A-del-ine* and you might all be in the clink. The name "speakeasy," however, far antedates Prohibition, just as the illicit manufacture and sale of liquor does. It was in use in America as early as 1889 and far before that English smugglers called the places where they dispensed illegal liquor "speak-softly-shops."



"There's something rotten in the state of Denmark!" Why Denmark?

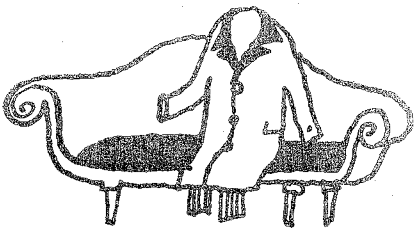
Because Hamlet lived there and said something was rotten there. So far as the play of *Hamlet* is concerned, he was right: the king murdered, the queen seduced, the prince cheated, the prime minister a doddering old fool, the leading debutante insane, invasion threatened, spies planted and a ghost loose. Where can things have been more rotten?

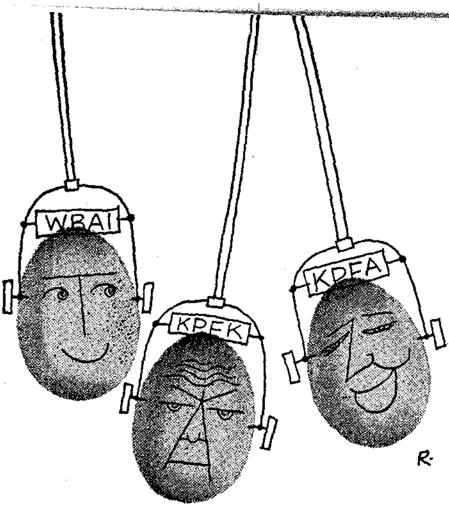
Can one refer seriously today to a "bevy" of young ladies?

The origin of *bevy* is uncertain. It may have meant a drinking party. By the time it appeared in English (1430), however, it meant an assembly of larks, quail or young ladies. *Bevy* still suggests quail and quail is still a term for young ladies, but it is no longer a complimentary one and hence *bevy* suffers a little by association. The chief objection, however, is that it was overworked in the romantic novels of the late 19th century and smells a little mustily of artificially perfumed paper magnolias.

Does one say "The coat sits well on you" or "sets well"?

Historically it is *sets*. But a flock of nervous, half-educated schoolteachers got our grandfathers so hot and bothered about the difference between *sit* and *set* that the ordinary American is now completely buffaloed and just won't use *set* except in sentences (such as "The sun sets") where it is plain that *sit* can't be meant. The teachers even tried to get our grandfathers to refer to "a sitting hen" but in those days most people were farmers and were busy and there was some gumption left in them and they just kept on saying the old "setting hen." Tailors, who like all craftsmen are conservative in the terms of their craft, say "the coat sets well."





BY THOMAS WHITESIDE

Radio's "egghead" organization

This maverick of the air shuns ads and rock 'n' roll in favor of controversy, Beethoven and beatnik

NOT LONG AGO, a lady listener wrote to the management of radio station WBAI, New York:

"Dear Sirs, I have special reason to be very grateful to you. A little over three weeks ago you presented a discussion program called 'Natural Childbirth.' I listened rather carefully to the program because I expected to give birth very shortly. And exactly one week later, on a snow-stormy night, labor took me by surprise. I had no possibility of getting to the hospital on time.

"In this rather frightening situation I applied as much as I'd learned from your program—and gave birth to a healthy girl without any assistance.

"I am sure you understand my special gratitude, because I could not possibly have managed as well without you. Sincerely . . ."

This is one example—highly unusual, it's true, but then most things about this setup seem to be unusual—of how the programming of the three most extraordinary FM radio stations in the country has insinuated itself into the lives of their audiences. The stations do it in other peculiar ways, too: by *never* playing rock 'n' roll, and *never* running any commercials, singing or otherwise. Instead, they give their listeners chamber music, performances of plays by everyone from Shakespeare to Sartre, poetry readings, talks on Oriental philosophy and candid discussions of controversial topics.

Not only do the listeners—estimated at 2,000,000—love this oddball approach to broadcasting, they also show their appreciation by supporting the stations out of their own pockets. Enough of them fork over $12 a year each—for which they get nothing but a biweekly program guide—to pay the operating overhead of the stations.

The three—KPFA-FM in San

Francisco, KPFK-FM in Los Angeles and WBAI-FM in New York—form a kind of miniature "egghead" organization owned by the non-profit Pacifica Foundation.

A typical day's schedule for New York's WBAI begins at 8 A.M. with an orchestral concert of Mozart, Haydn and Beethoven. It goes on to include a talk on "The Film Art"; a Mendelssohn chamber recital; a talk on "Philosophy, East and West" by Alan Watts, noted Asia scholar; some Japanese music; a recording of the late Thomas Mann reading a preface to his novel *Buddenbrooks;* some Gilbert and Sullivan music; a symposium on the film art based on talks with Eric Ambler, Ingrid Bergman, Shirley Booth, Alfred Hitchcock, Rod Steiger and others; a swami discussing "How I Became a Hindu Monk" and a program of outstanding jazz records.

The stations create firm loyalties among artists as well as listeners. Some of the best concert artists around—people like the pianists Lilli Kraus and Paul Badura Skoda—perform over Pacifica stations for rock-bottom union fees, and a number of other people, like sociologist David Riesman, will accept invitations from Pacifica to speak without pay while turning down lucrative invitations from the big networks.

Probably no other broadcasting outfit in the history of American radio has dealt as openly as Pacifica with explosive or "taboo" topics. Pacifica's outlets have had no hesitation in putting on the air on one day Gerald L. K. Smith, an exponent of anti-Semitism and a quasi-Fascist, and on another Herbert Aptheker, editor of the Communist-line organ "Political Affairs," and giving each a full opportunity to discuss his political philosophy.

"Pacifica has no political ax whatever to grind," says Harold Winkler, Pacifica's president and a former University of California professor of political science. "What we do have is a passionate dedication to the First Amendment to the Constitution and the right of people to hear opinions from all quarters—from beatnik or professor, jazz fan, fluoridationist, pacifist, Fascist or Communist. We're likely to get protests from individual listeners on practically every important program, which is a good thing. We don't want a passive audience."

The kind of frankness for which Pacifica is noted frequently extends to its broadcasts that touch on the subject of crime. Not so long ago, at the height of the world-wide uproar before Caryl Chessman's execution, Los Angeles' KPFK did what certainly no commercial radio or television station—and for that matter probably no newspaper in the country—had dared to do. It produced a documentary which included actual excerpts from the transcript of Chessman's original trial, including questions and answers, in clinical detail, relating to the specific sexual offenses that Chessman was alleged to have committed.

Shocking as the testimony was, the decision to broadcast excerpts from it was a necessary public service, in Winkler's view. "Chessman was really convicted less on the formal charge of kidnaping, which many people believe he committed only in a technical sense, than for the nature of his sexual assaults on his victims, which very few people actually knew anything about," Winkler says. "We felt that since the controversy over this man seemed to revolve around crimes whose nature hardly anybody understood we should put aside our natural distaste and allow people to hear publicly what the trial transcript indicates actually took place.

"As a result of the broadcast, we received a small avalanche of letters thanking us for presenting information vital to an understanding of the case." The broadcast was made late at night, when, presumably, no children could hear it.

Another traditionally taboo subject that Pacifica explored in forthright detail is homosexuality. KPFA tackled this matter in two one-hour programs. In the first of these, three people—the head of a society for the understanding of homosexuals, a psychiatrist and a mother of a homosexual—talked openly about problems of homosexuality. In the second, a panel of psychiatrists, law enforcement people and criminologists discussed the relationship of homosexuality to existing law.

"This was probably the first time the problem of homosexuality was discussed frankly on the air in the U.S.," Winkler says. "As a result KPFA got hundreds of letters. They included a touching one from the mother of a homosexual youth who wrote that the programs had given her a glimpse into the tortuous nature of her son's affliction. We got only one protest—a call from a crank who threatened to shoot one of the psychiatrists on the program."

KPFA also had several users of marijuana go on the air one night and talk about their lives as addicts. And the station caused something of a stir with a no-holds-barred documentary called "The High Cost of Dying." This dealt with certain profiteering practices of morticians in California and with state laws that helped that fraternity. "We taped that discussion. We had unsuccessfully invited a representative of a California morticians' association to attend," Winkler recalls. "Shortly before the broadcast, one of the morticians' representatives demanded the right to hear the tape. I gladly let him, and afterward found him stalking out of the studio. I asked if there was anything he'd like to say. He said there wasn't, and he added glumly about the program, 'It's all true!' "

THIS MAVERICK radio operation had its origins in the efforts, shortly after World War II, of a group of idealistically minded people—a few of them had been conscientious objectors in the war—to offer the public some sort of alternative to the banalities of commercial radio. The group was headed by the late Lewis Hill, a former White House correspondent for a Washington, D. C., radio station. Hill settled in San Francisco in 1946 and with friends conceived the idea of a noncommercial, nonprofit radio station which would be supported by listener contributions.

They began raising funds among college professors, housewives and patrons of the arts for such a station, and by 1949 they were able to start up KPFA on a shoestring. The going was hard—the tiny station staff had many payless paydays. With perseverance and a three-year grant in 1952 from the Fund for Adult Education, the station gradually began to operate on a comparatively even keel and to build up a small but loyal audience.

By 1959 Pacifica had achieved such a reputation on the West Coast that it was able to start KPFK-FM in Los Angeles.

In the meantime, in New York, another FM station—WBAI—was putting on programs of similarly high quality. This was a commercially supported station run by a businessman-intellectual named Louis Schweitzer. Schweitzer, a man with a grand passion for the arts, acquired and built up WBAI for intellectually inclined listeners.

The station didn't make money, but made enough progress to keep Schweitzer happy. Then came the big New York newspaper strike of 1958. Overnight, Schweitzer found his station overrun by advertisers. The result he says, was, that the general tone of WBAI's programming went down. "We had more commercials than we could handle," Schweitzer recalls. "From a commercial point of view we were being most successful, but I realized right then that if the station succeeded, it would be a failure." Schweitzer decided that the best thing he could do to preserve the integrity of the station was to give it away—approximately $200,000 worth—to Pacifica, and this he did, lock, stock and transmitters, early in 1960.

Without commercials to sustain it, WBAI, as part of the Pacifica organization, is in need of support again. But Winkler hopes that listeners soon will rally around with enough $12 subscriptions to make up the $200,000 a year necessary to keep the station going.

On WBAI's tiny staff of 13, everybody doubles or triples in brass, from Gene Bruck, its youngish program director, who leads a 12-hour-a-day, six-days-a-week existence as acting administrative head, music director, editor of the biweekly subscribers' program booklets, or "folios" and on-the-air musical commentator, down to the station's three announcers, who also act as engineers and writers.

When the work load gets out of hand at WBAI or any other Pacifica station an announcer may simply go on the air with a request for volunteer help from members of the audience. There's always some sort of response. Sometimes Bruck has finished a music commentary with a plea for help in folding and mailing next week's program "folios," and that same evening a couple of dozen people—students, salesgirls, housewives—will turn up to stuff envelopes at the studio until after midnight. One of WBAI's best volunteer helpers in its mail room is a blind man. (Blind people, like shut-ins, are among the most enthusiastic and grateful supporters of Pacifica.)

Other volunteers include artists and designers, who do the make-up and illustrations for station program folios, newspapermen who handle publicity chores, and engineering students who come in on week ends and do wiring jobs on the studio control panel.

The most important volunteers of all are the people who send in money, and these, too, get regular proddings over the air to contribute. "It's an everyday occurrence to get subscriptions from people who admit they've been 'sponging' on our station without paying up, and want to square their consciences," Winkler says. And often, when they can't pay up, they apologize.

Of Pacifica's three stations, San Francisco's KPFA remains the most solidly established. KPFA is considered to be one of the major forces behind the so-called "San Francisco renaissance"—the new crop of talent that has risen out of the night-club, coffee-house culture flourishing there in the postwar era. "We've considered it a major part of our job in San Francisco to give a forum for the younger creative artists," Winkler says.

The station also broadcasts a good deal of first-rate folk music and jazz, both old and new, with lively commentaries by critics. Like other Pacifica programs their commentaries are taped and carried on all three of Pacifica's outlets.

In quality, Pacifica's programming has often been compared to the British Broadcasting Company's famous highbrow Third Program, and, in fact, Pacifica, by special arrangement with the B.B.C., actually does broadcast recordings of dramatic works, poetry, music and commentaries originally played over the B.B.C. Nobody could accuse Pacifica of B.B.C. stuffiness, though. Late in 1959, shortly after KPFA had broadcast a program featuring Lawrence Ferlinghetti reading a selection of his beatnik poetry, the Federal Communications Commission wrote Pacifica that it had received a complaint about a couple of phrases in the poems which were alleged to be obscene.

But the people who run Pacifica aren't unduly worried about this storm in a teacup, or criticisms about the many unorthodox political opinions, right-wing or left-wing, that they allow on their stations. "We thrive on controversy," Winkler says.

NO WONDER!

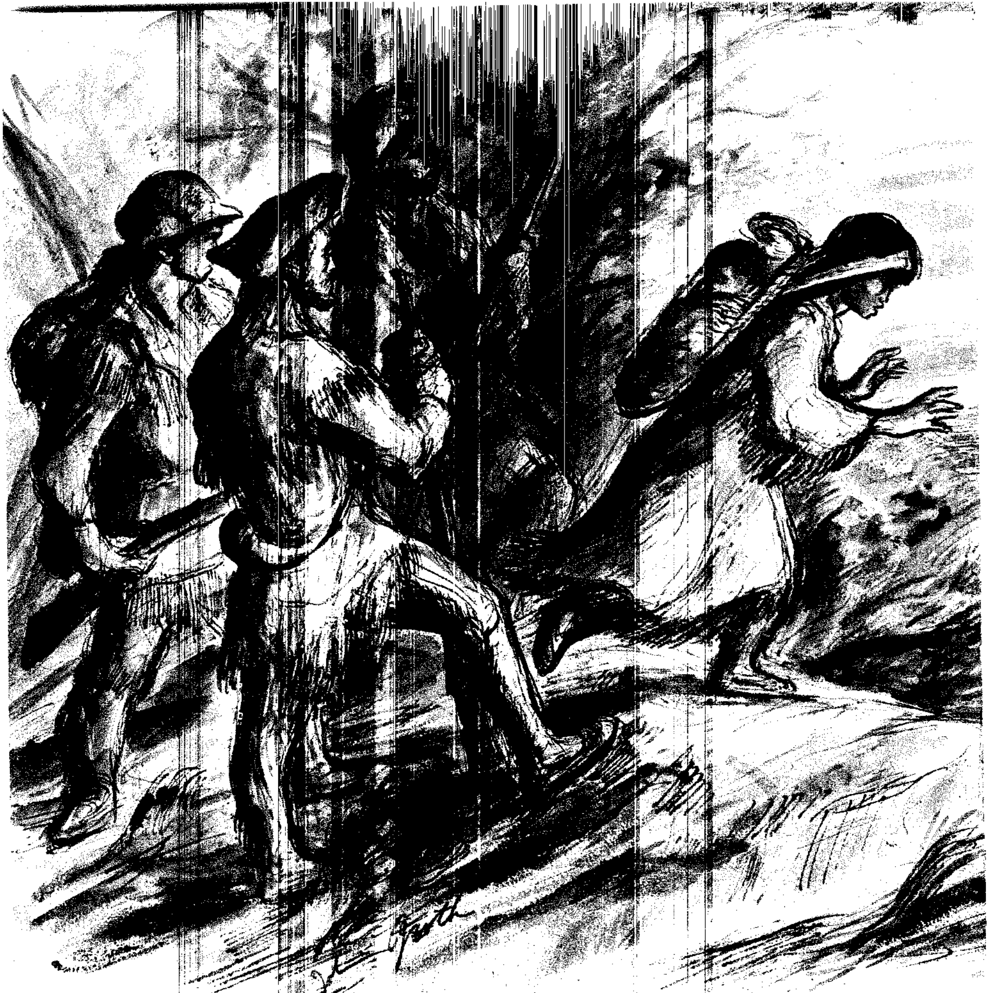
THERE'S NOTHING LIKE a dog to keep a cat alert. So veterinarians at Michigan State University's animal hospital, connected with the College of Veterinary Medicine, keep convalescing cats in a mixed dog-cat ward.

They've found that cats recover faster under those circumstances.

—*Davison Index*

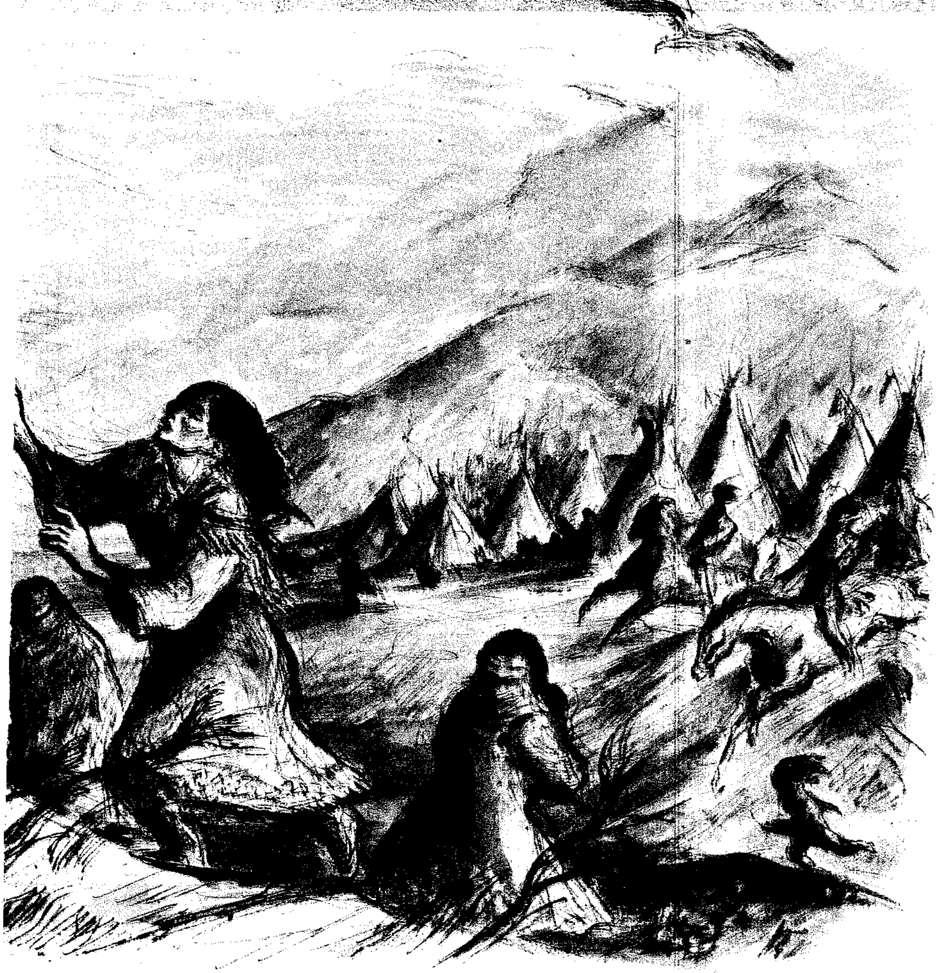
merica's forgotte heroines

Even eminent scholars —most of them male—sometimes seem to forget that history is not made

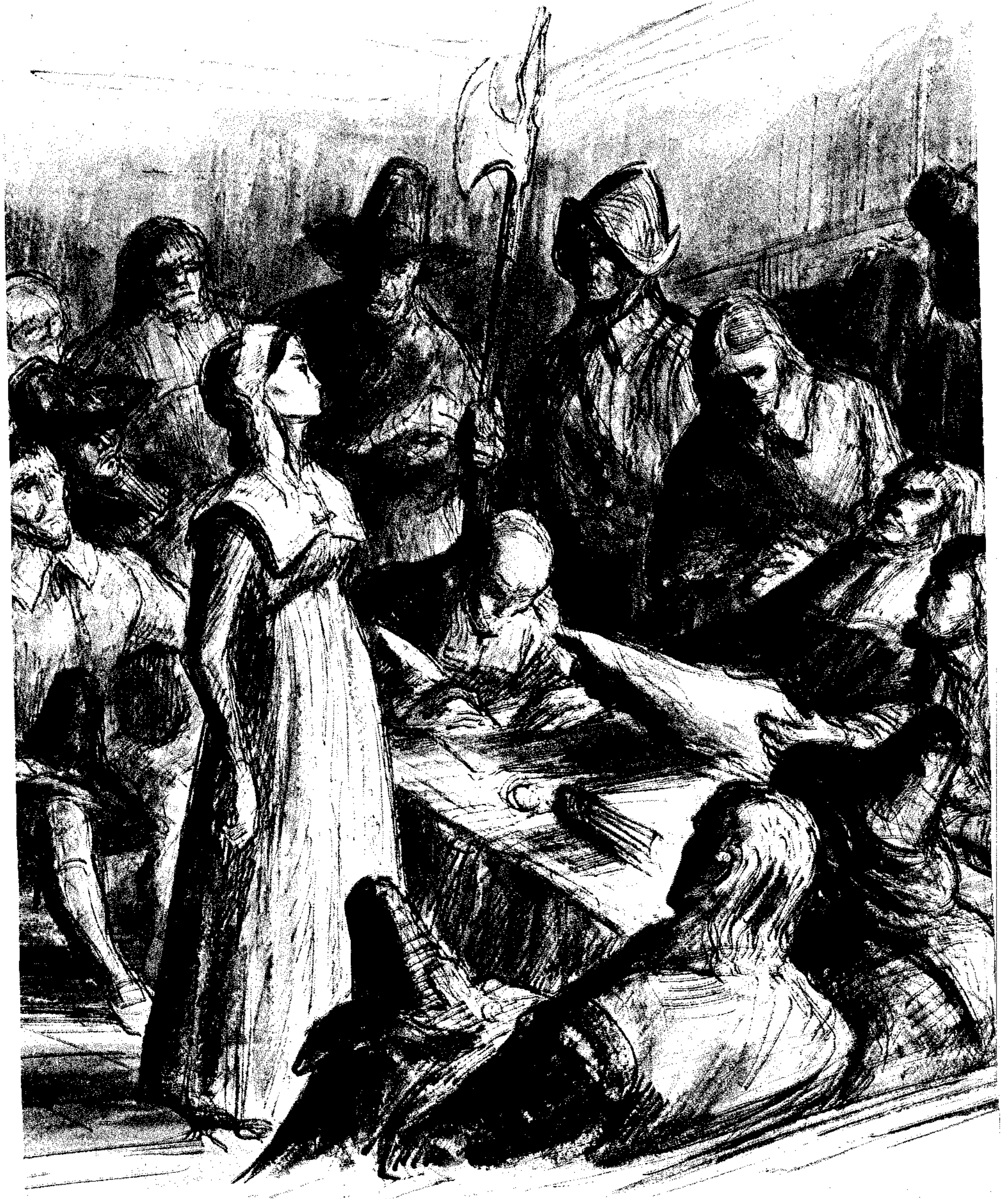


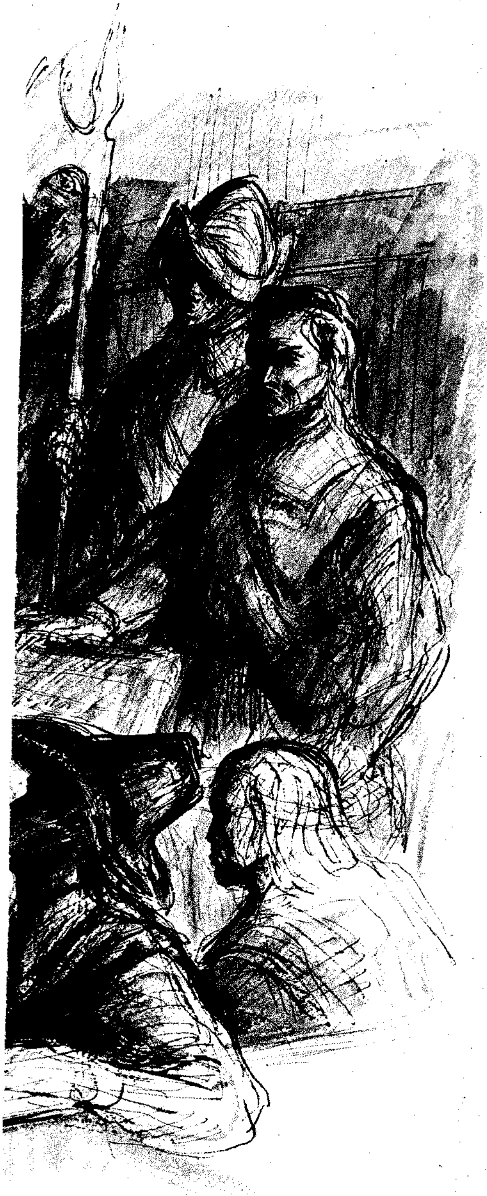
SACAJAWEA: she pointed the way west

A Shoshone Indian maiden, she was abducted by rival Minnetarre raiders, who renamed her Sacajawea, "Bird Woman." In 1805, she was living in the Dakotas with her husband, a French trapper, when the Lewis and Clark expedition arrived, desperate for scouts. Toting her baby on her back, Sacajawea led them west unerringly, and once plunged into an icy river to save the explorers' records from a cap-



sized canoe. At her native Shoshone village (above), she learned that her brother, Chief Cameahwait, planned to murder the whites. Instead, she persuaded him to furnish supplies and refused to desert Lewis and Clark until they reached the Pacific Ocean in 1805. Sacajawea died in 1884 at the age of 100—remembered only by the few frontiersmen who conquered the rugged land she had revealed to them.





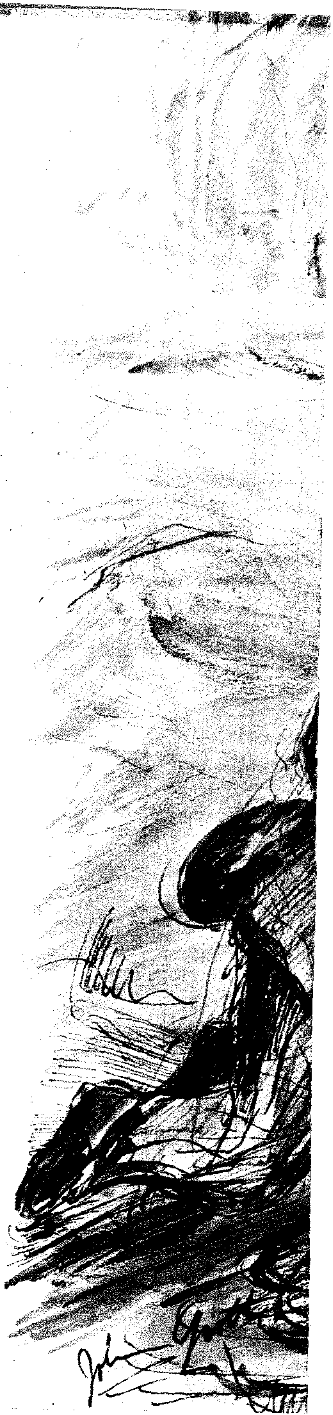
ANNE HUTCHINSON: America's Joan of Arc

In 1634, Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, 44, strong-willed daughter of an English clergyman, migrated to Massachusetts. Before long, she began to espouse religious beliefs that infuriated New England's stern Calvinists. Mrs. Hutchinson told all who would listen that the Holy Spirit lived within each man, and urged them to heed the promptings of this inner voice instead of following official church dogma. In 1637, her preachings were condemned and she was brought to trial as a heretic. The dramatic hearing lasted two days. Mrs. Hutchinson refused to recant, and defended herself with wit and skill. Nevertheless, she was convicted, excommunicated and banished from Massachusetts. She moved to Rhode Island and, after her husband's death in 1642, to New York. In 1643, her home was set afire by marauding Indians. Like many other religious martyrs, she and her children perished in the flames.

DR. MARY WALKER:

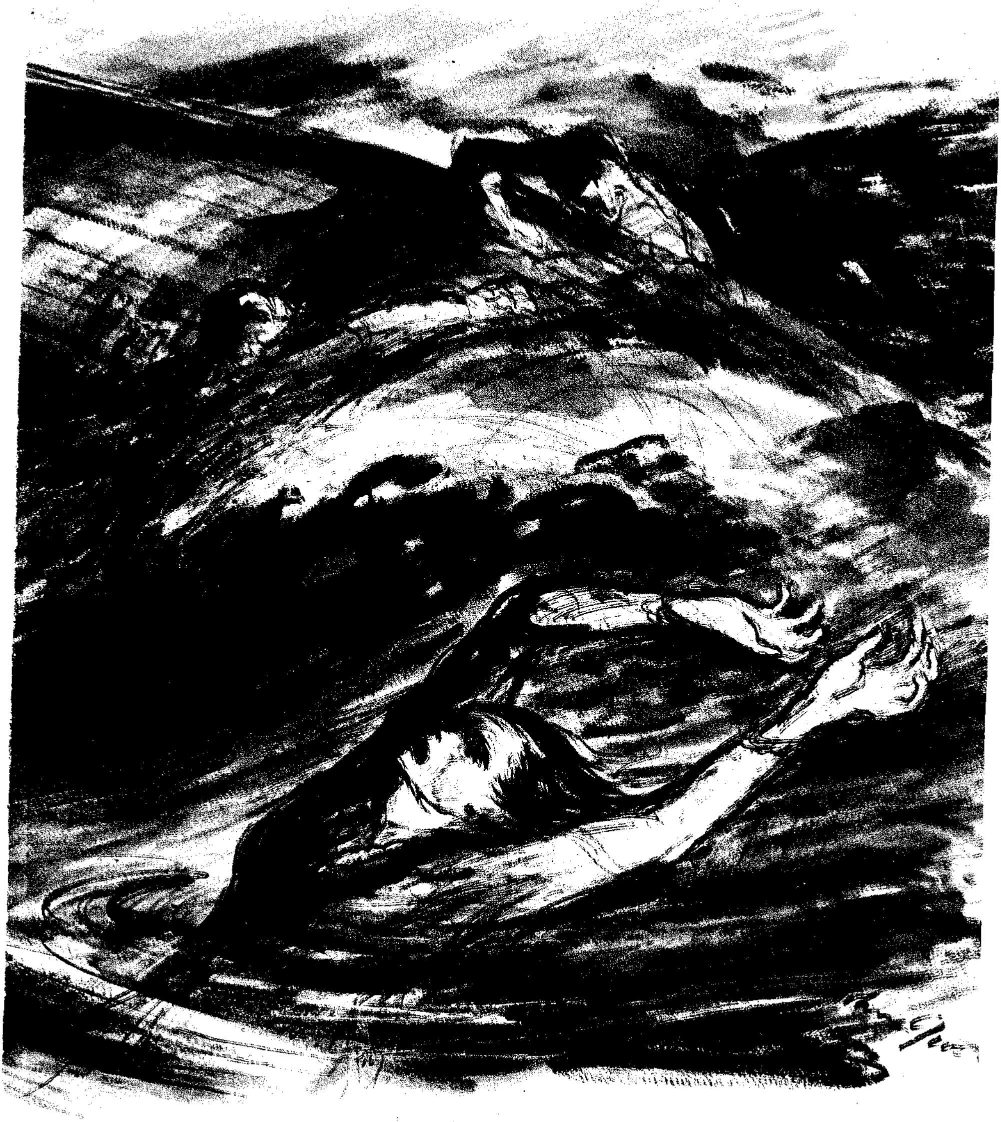
suffragette with a scalpel

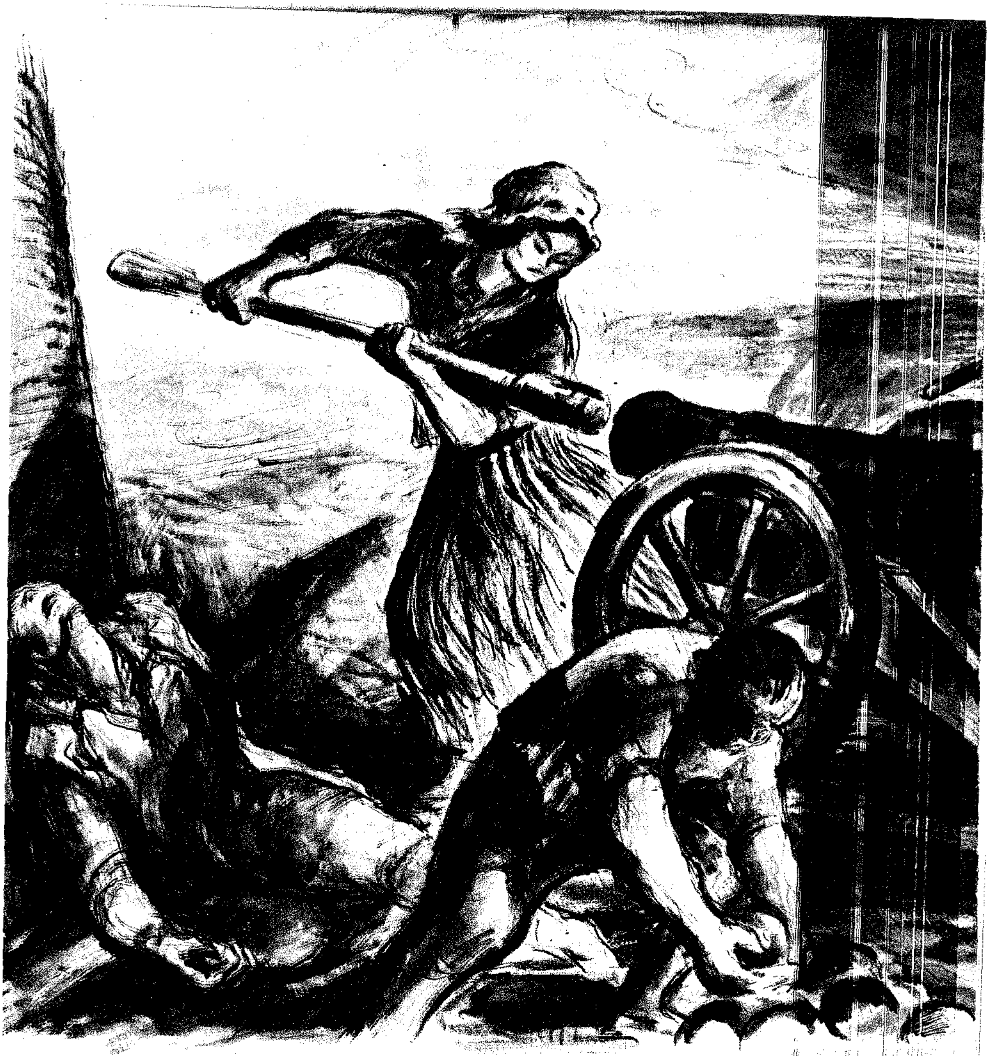
Pioneer woman physician Mary Walker was a flamboyant, often radical crusader for women's rights. During the Civil War, fellow doctors scornfully rejected her as an army surgeon and sought to discourage her with menial work as a "medical assistant." But at Gettysburg and other battlefields, her bravery under fire saved hundreds of Union soldiers, and in 1866 she received the Congressional Medal of Honor—the first and only woman ever to win this highest of all U.S. combat awards. Later, she was captured by the Confederates and spent four harrowing months in Libby Prison. After the war, Dr. Walker redoubled her struggle for equality with men. She provoked intense controversy—and amusement—by trying to have the corset outlawed as a degrading symbol of women's subjugation. Gradually, her clothing became more and more masculine, until Congress passed a unique law authorizing her to wear man's attire. Her lone concession was to wear her hair in curls, "to show I am a woman." In 1916, three years before her death at 86, the Government revoked her Medal of Honor in a minor technicality.



ROSE GREENHOW: spy in petticoats

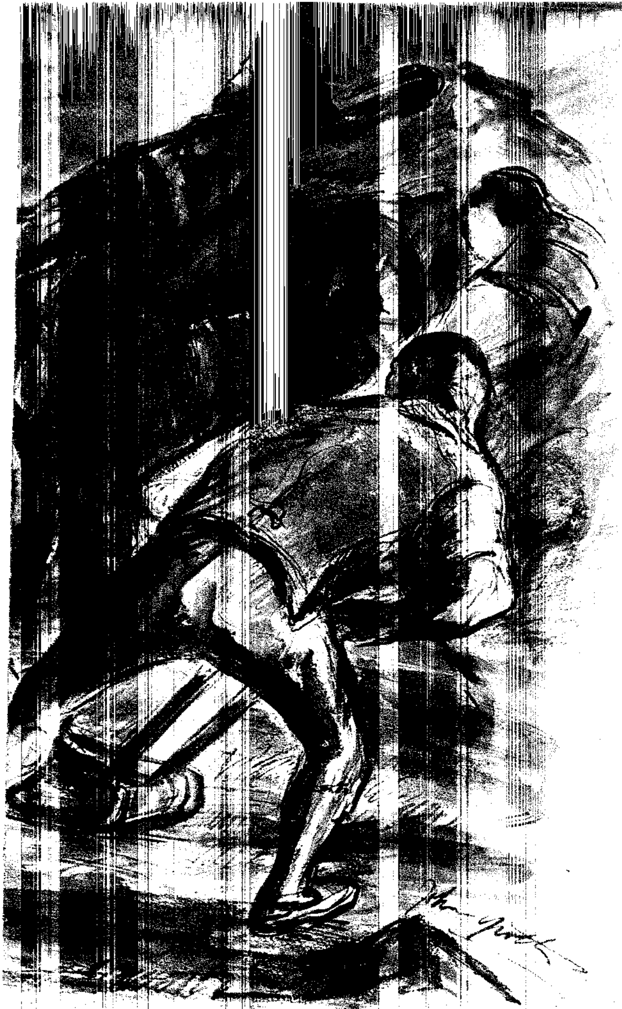
Beautiful Confederate spy Rose Greenhow fought the Civil War from the society ballrooms and parlors of Washington, D. C. At Bull Run, Southern General Beauregard used data furnished to him by Mrs. Greenhow to rout Federal forces. Ultimately, however, Northern agents caught her wheedling secret papers out of a love-smitten Yankee captain. After six months in prison, Mrs. Greenhow — a widow with four daughters — was deported to Richmond. Subsequently she toured Europe to raise funds for the South. Coming home, her ship ran aground trying to pierce the Union blockade. To avoid capture, Mrs. Greenhow ordered a small boat lowered into the surf. Around her neck she tied a leather bag containing $2,000 in gold coins. Suddenly, a breaker swamped the boat. Heavily laden, Mrs. Greenhow sank instantly. A Southern soldier found her drowned body washed ashore the next day and stole her sack of gold. But later, when he learned her identity, he confessed and contritely returned the money.



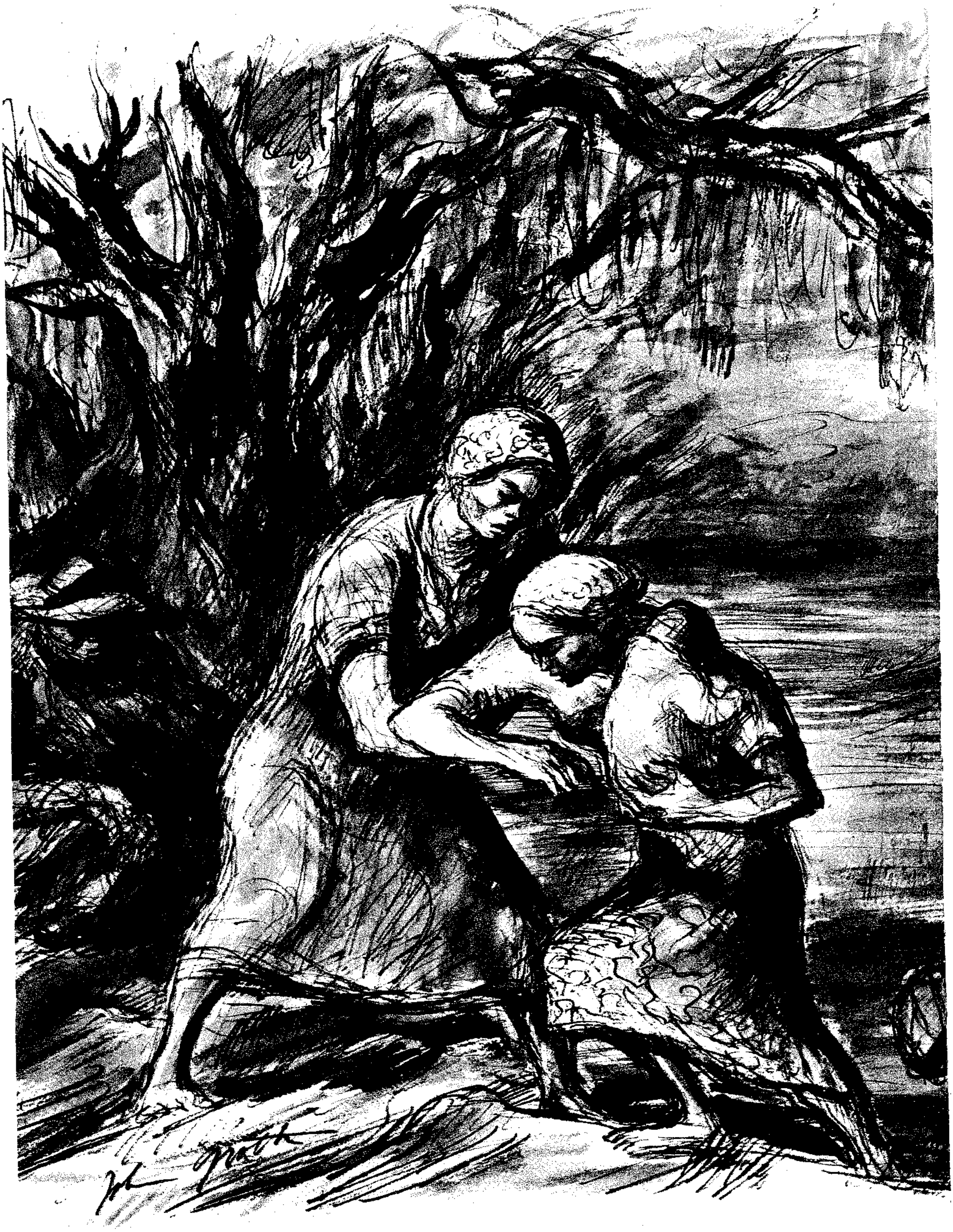


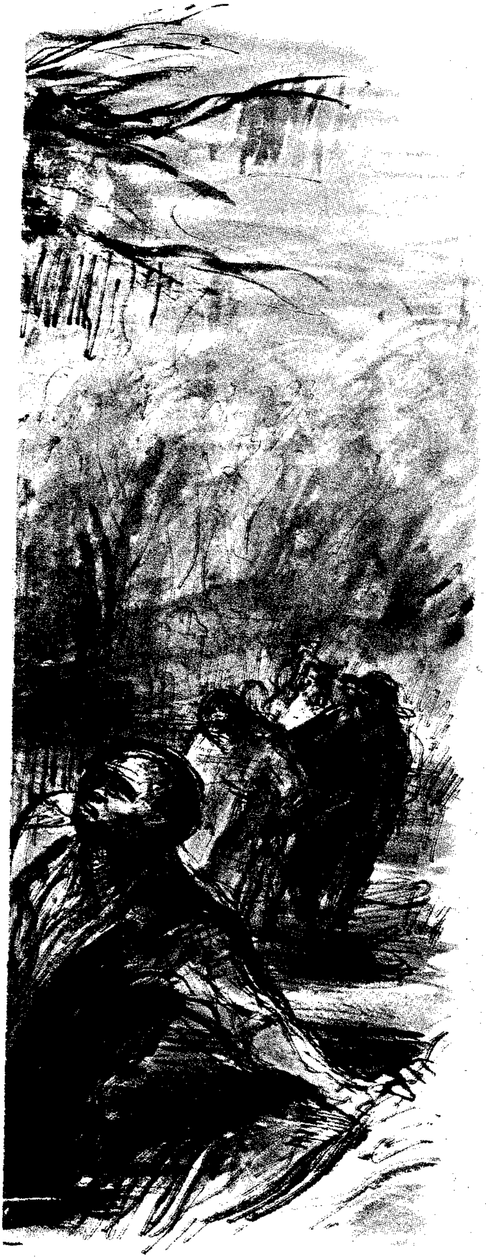
MOLLY CORBIN: girl behind the gun

All through the Revolution, Margaret Corbin, 25, marched with her husband John's artillery regiment as cook, nurse and laundress. And on November 15, 1776, she crouched inside Fort Washington, under heavy attack by British troops. As Molly Corbin watched her husband fire one cannon in a two-gun battery, a bullet cut down the other gunner. Without hesitation, Molly took his place. Her husband



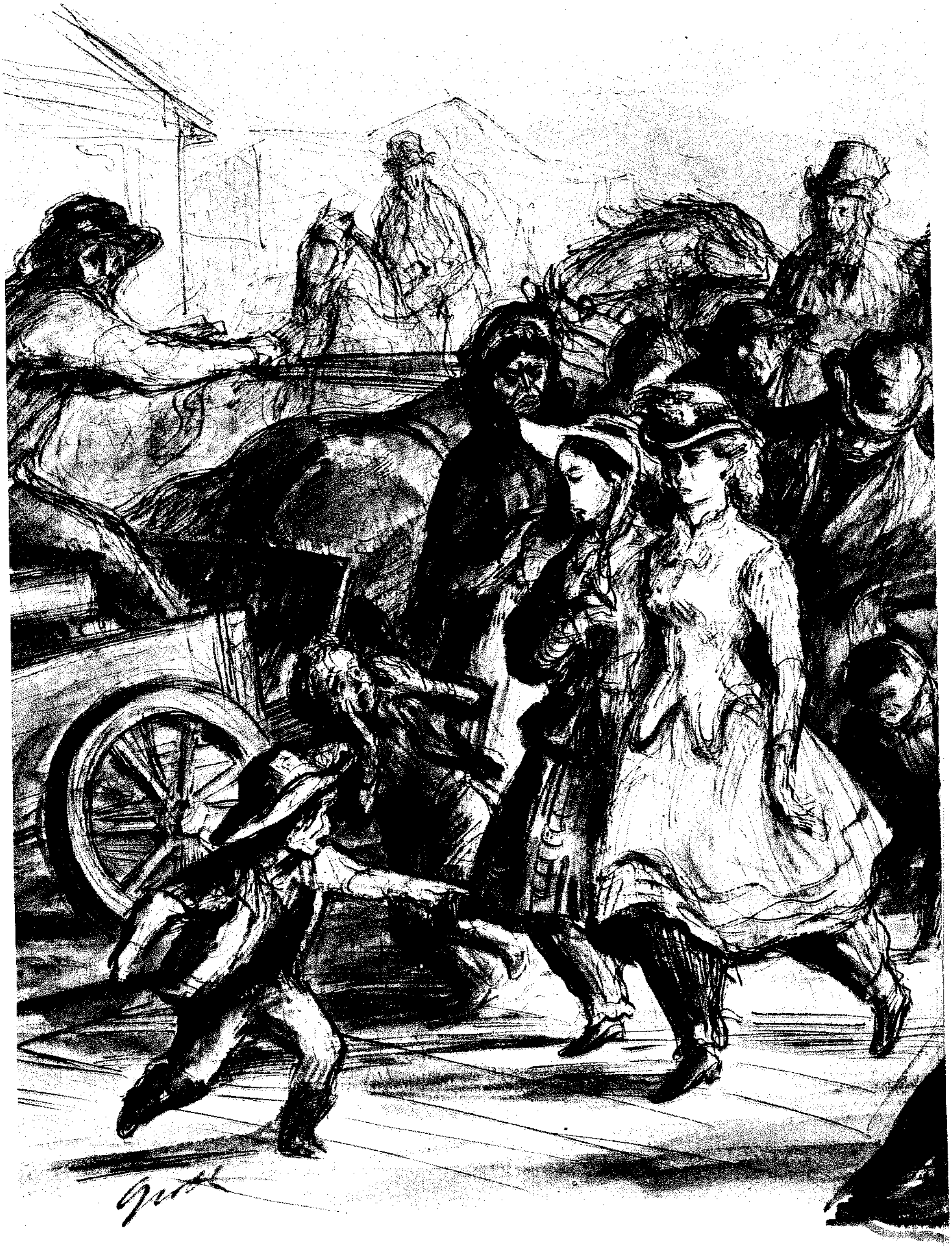
dropped, mortally wounded. But she kept firing. After the battle, the British found her by her gun, one arm hanging by a thread, her chest shattered. Miraculously, she recovered. Often confused with Molly Pitcher, another girl cannoneer of the Revolution, Mrs. Corbin now lies alongside honored U.S. soldiers in the West Point cemetery—but only after long-memoried patriots rescued her from an obscure grave.

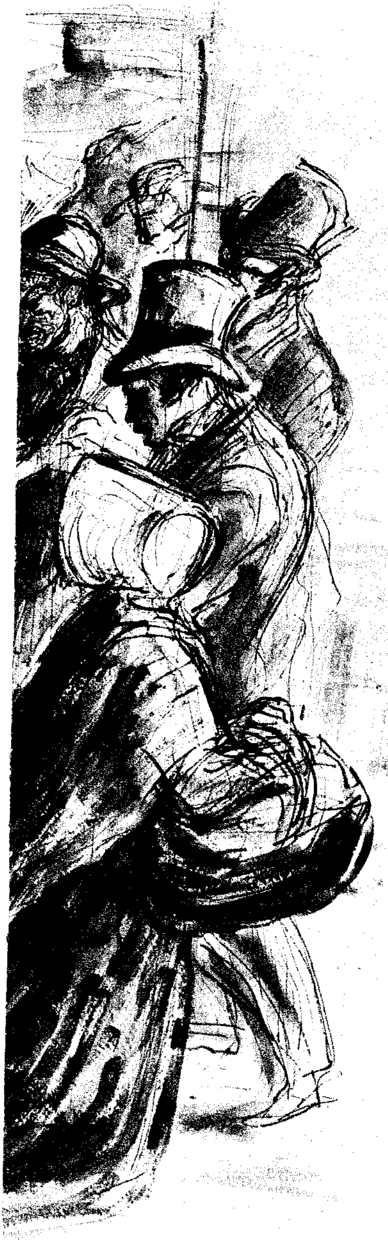




HARRIET TUBMAN: "Let my people go!"

In 1849, an illiterate Negro slave named Harriet Tubman escaped from her master's plantation in Maryland and made her way to New England, guided only by the North Star. But Mrs. Tubman never forgot her people still enslaved. With the help of Abolitionist leaders, she ran the "Underground Railroad" that shuttled fugitive slaves to the North. She made repeated trips into the slave states, risking her life to free terrified bands of Negroes, leading them through perilous adventures. A small woman, but powerful from her years as a field hand, she once threatened to kill any escaped slave who surrendered or returned to captivity. All told, Mrs. Tubman liberated over 300 slaves—including her own parents — and they called her "Moses." During the Civil War, she attached herself to the Union army and soon became legendary for her scouting forays behind Confederate lines. In 1913, Mrs. Tubman died at age 92. She had lived the Mosaic injunction, "Let my people go!"—and her eyes had seen the glory of its fulfillment.





ELIZABETH CADY STANTON:

the second-class sex

One memorable day in 1848, America's first women's-rights convention met in Seneca Falls, New York, at the home of its ardent champion—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. In an impassioned speech, Mrs. Stanton, the mother of seven children, urged women to unshackle themselves "from male bondage, thereby enabling them to vote, get divorced, wear sensible clothes, own their own property, and even . . . go Dutch treat with their escorts." And so began the suffragette movement. To dramatize the issues, Mrs. Stanton persuaded another fearless woman, Susan B. Anthony, to wear "bloomers" and parade with her down public streets as a gesture of defiance. The two women steadfastly endured jeers and barrages of fruit and rotten eggs. Mrs. Stanton died in 1902, 18 years before passage of the 19th Amendment, which gave women the vote. But she had made it far easier for her sisters to live in a world that could no longer treat them as second-class citizens—and every woman who voted in the recent election owes her a debt of gratitude.

fables of the famed

COMPOSER GEORGE GERSHWIN was invited to a dinner party at the home of a Hollywood executive.

"I'd rather not go," he told a friend. "I know exactly what will happen. As soon as dinner is over, he'll ask me to play the piano. I'll have to spend the rest of the night entertaining his guests."

The friend, however, persuaded him to attend. When the meal was over, Gershwin waited defiantly for his host to approach him. The latter made no such move. A half hour passed and Gershwin's defiance melted. When another hour had passed and the expected request did not materialize, he began to register annoyance. Then, as the evening was drawing to a close, anger consumed him.

"What does he mean, not asking me to play?" he hissed to his friend. "Is he trying to humiliate me in front of all these people?"

—E. E. EDGAR

JOHN HAY, THE FAMOUS American diplomat and statesman, before being admitted to the Illinois bar, was called before a committee of prominent lawyers. A committee member in an attempt to confuse the young lawyer, cited an involved case in great detail and then turning a forbidding eye upon the fledgling, said: "And now, Mr. Hay, let us suppose that a client came to you with such a case. What would you tell him?"

Young Hay had become lost in the maze of data and was thoroughly bewildered. But after a moment of nervous reflection, he looked up and said: "I would ask him for a $50 retainer fee and tell him to call again in the morning."

Mr. Hay was admitted.

—ARNOLD CARR

AS FIRST LORD of the Admiralty, early in World War II, Winston Churchill was inspecting a warship that seemed to have had an unusual amount of changes in its complement. The young officer in charge of one division was taken aback when Churchill said, "I suppose you know the names of all the men in your division?"

But the officer quickly recovered and replied, "Oh, yes Sir."

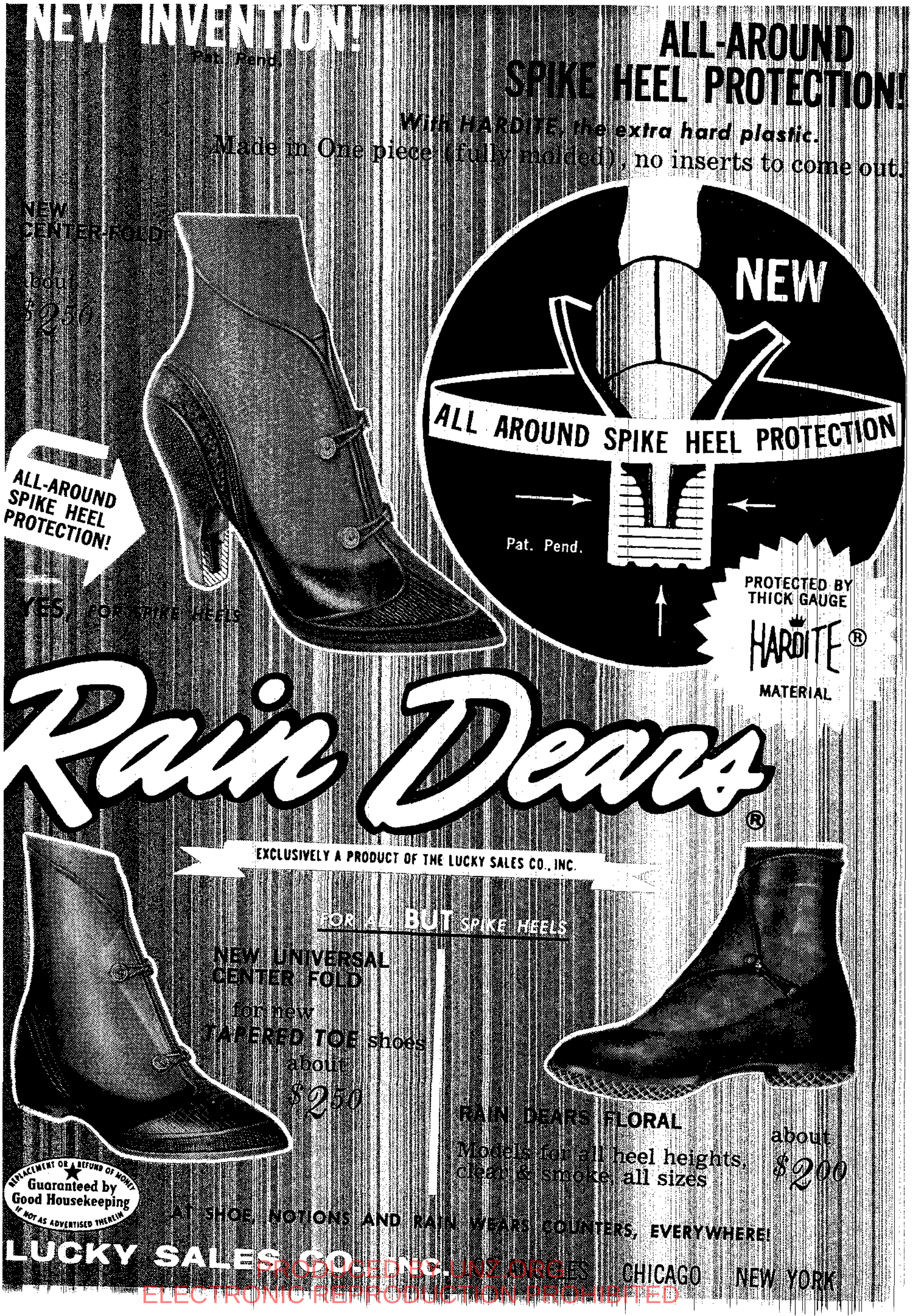
"Then what," asked Churchill, noticing his hesitation, "is the name of *this* man?"

"Arthur Smith, Sir."

The First Lord of the Admiralty then turned to the man and asked him his name.

"Arthur Smith, Sir," came the reply from the loyal lips of Able Seaman William Smart.

—DR. L. BINDER



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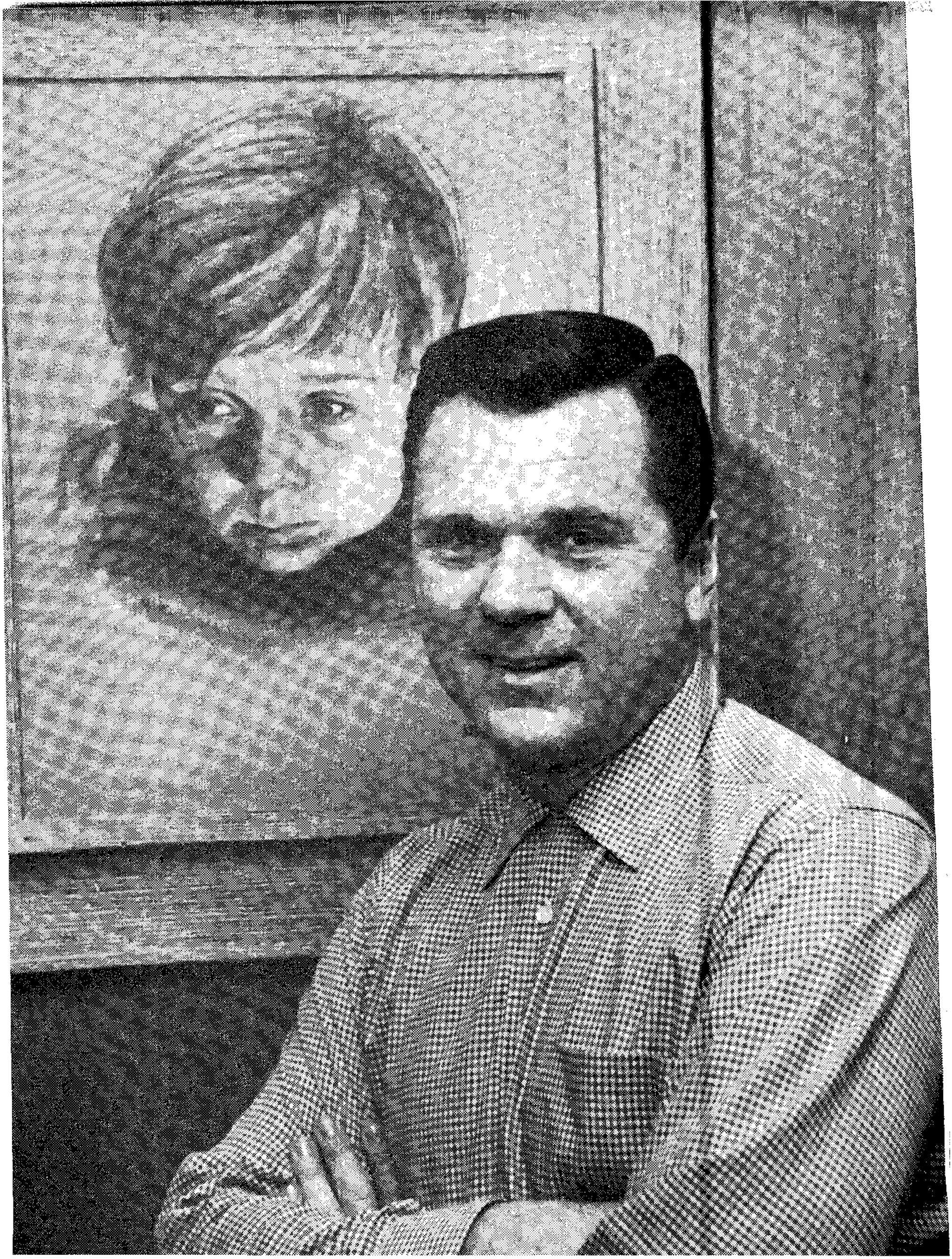


BY ARNOLD HANO

How Skippy finally grew up

Jackie Cooper spent his youthful years
in a goldfish bowl. He grew up resentful and deeply rebellious.
Now, at last, he has learned to live with himself

IN THE SUMMER OF 1957 on a lonely road cutting through the flat wastes of California's Mojave Desert, a Mercedes blurred past two highway patrolmen at a roadside shanty. The cops estimated the car's speed at over 120 miles an hour. They phoned ahead, and a roadblock was thrown up. A few minutes later, Jackie Cooper—who has won over 30 cups and ribbons in amateur car races—stepped out of his Mercedes, received his citation and eventually paid a $263 fine. Another chapter was closed in the story of a former child actor trying to grow up. Today Jackie Cooper drives the same fuel-injection Mercedes at a cautious 35 miles an hour six miles to and from work at Hollywood's General Service Studio where his C.B.S. television comedy series, *Hennesey,* is shot each week. His car insurance now costs him $1,250 a year, instead of $200. Cooper, 38 years old, the first gray hairs starting to show at his sideburns, thinks it's worth it. "I know I used to be a darn fool,"

At age of nine Jackie was making over $1,000 a week, under mother's shrewd tutelage (left). In later years he drove racing cars like a "brat out of hell."

he says. "But it's all over now."

Psychologists might say that Cooper's fast driving symbolized his rebellion against an overprotected youth, where private detectives trailed along when he went for a walk, and bodyguards watched while he slept. From the time Cooper was ten until he was 12, he was never out-of-doors alone. Except for a semester and a half at Beverly Hills High School, Cooper never attended a public school. When he was finally permitted to go to high school—at 14—he was "strongly persuaded" by his studio and his mother not to engage in any form of athletics.

Jackie Cooper once summed up his youth this way: "It was fun, in a way. But I was around adults too much and I competed with adults too much.

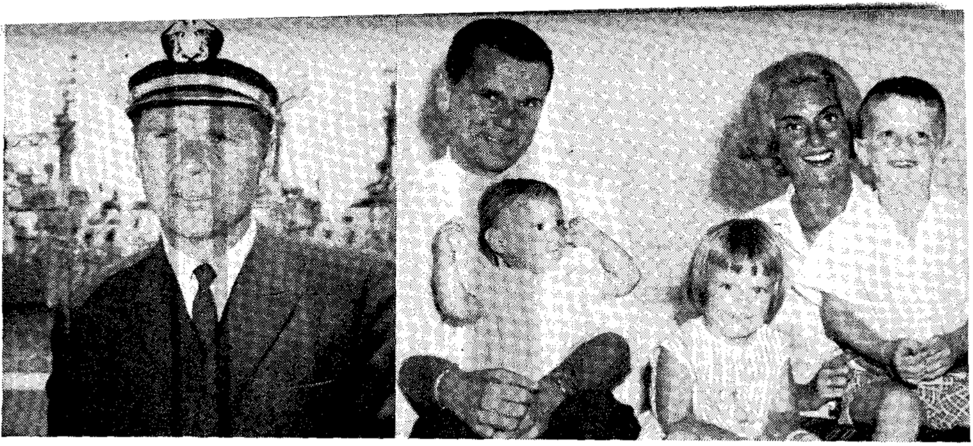
"My children all will go to public school," Cooper says today. "You've *got* to let your kids get thrown in with rich kids, poor kids, all kinds of kids, all colors, all religions. Growing up with people your own age is healthy. It's the norm. I never had it. I was a freak."

This is the story of former child star Jackie Cooper whose youth was spent in a goldfish bowl.

Jackie was born in Los Angeles on September 15, 1922, of show-business parents who didn't get along. He became a movie actor at three and an outstanding star at eight.

Cooper's mother was a musician and accompanist, Mabel Leonard. His father was a musician and composer, Johnny Cooper. The Coopers separated when Jackie was an infant. Then, when the boy was two and a half years old, Johnny Cooper, 43, vanished. After seven years he was legally declared dead. Today Jackie Cooper has no idea where his father is, whether he is dead or alive.

To help support the small family, Mabel Cooper got a job playing the piano at studio tryouts. One day when Jackie was three, she told the boy the studio wanted a youngster who could sing a certain song. She



Cooper's new success is built around TV's "Hennesey" series, which he co-owns and stars in as Navy officer, and third wife Barbara (right) and three children.

taught the boy the song. But first, Mrs. Cooper imposed one condition on Jackie. He was not to let on that he knew the woman at the piano.

To Jackie it was a game, and he played it well. He got the job.

In 1929, not quite seven, he started making *Our Gang* comedies for Hal Roach at $50 a week. A year later, he was selected by Paramount Pictures to play the role of Percy Crosby's comic-strip hero, *Skippy.* (Norman Taurog, director of *Skippy,* was Jackie's uncle, but Cooper says that he was signed for the film before Taurog was signed as its director.)

Before *Skippy,* Jackie had been a relatively unknown boy who happened to appear in films. He played outside; he even got into neighborhood fights. With *Skippy,* Jackie became the valuable property of a studio. Now he had private tutors, a private chauffeur, private bodyguards; he even took private boxing lessons.

Skippy, released in 1931, was the making and unmaking of Jackie Cooper. The following spring, Cooper finished second to Lionel Barrymore in the Academy Award balloting for the best performance by an actor, and stole the Oscar show by falling asleep in Marie Dressler's arms just before his name was announced.

M-G-M bought Jackie's contract from Hal Roach, raised his salary to $1,100 a week, and teamed the boy with Wallace Beery. Many critics felt that the Beery-Cooper duo in *The Champ,* in 1931, surpassed all previous adult-child acting teams. By 1935, not yet 13 years old, Jackie was earning $3,000 a week. From 1930 to 1937, when his contract with M-G-M was terminated, Cooper's total movie income was $600,000.

Most of the time Cooper found that not only was he pampered and protected, but that he actually enjoyed it. It had become a sort of crutch. "Without knowing it," he says today, "I became so used to being treated with a patronizing

New Yorkers were ASTOUNDED By A Frank Newspaper Article That Discussed VITAMIN PRICE COMPARISONS

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A recent public service study of Patent Medicines in one of New York's leading evening newspapers, devoted one entire installment to VITAMINS and disclosed many interesting highlights about the sale of Vitamins and Vitamin-Mineral combinations.

One of the startling revelations in this frank article was the wide variance of Vitamin prices.

The following three paragraphs taken from the series, as it appeared, are of particular concern to every family buying Vitamins.

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Here is one example from the Hudson Vitamin Catalog: A very popular multiple vitamin that is taken once-a-day, regularly sells for about $3.10 per 100 . . . the Hudson formula sells for only $1.50 per 100.

"Any particular vitamin bottled under one label is, for all practical and therapeutic purposes, the same as if it is bottled under another label. The fact is, most of the Vitamin concentrates consumed in America are produced by only a few companies.

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"Bearing that in mind, it is interesting to pick up a few Vitamin catalogs and compare the prices charged by different companies for the same Vitamin compounds."

Following publication of the installment we received hundreds of telephone calls requesting copies of the Hudson Vitamin Catalog. This interest prompted us to tell the entire nation our story.

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mixture of condescension and awe that I grew to depend on it."

Three events jolted Jackie off his crutch. In 1937, M-G-M decided that Cooper, now 15, had outgrown most of his usefulness. The studio offered him a new seven-year contract, at much less money.

Cooper is still bitter today. "L. B. Mayer had the notion that teenage life on the screen was repulsive. But he figured just in case I had any talent that he could use later on, he'd better keep me around."

He quit the studio and for five years free-lanced, appearing in different song-and-dance films with such young stars as Deanna Durbin and Lana Turner, never earning less than $50,000 a year.

Then a second event shocked the boy's life. On November 25, 1941, his mother died. Twelve days later, war broke out. Jackie Cooper's boyhood came to an abrupt end.

IN 1942, Cooper enlisted in the Navy, ill-equipped to compete on the unfamiliar rough-and-ready grounds of his mates.

On his first day in service, an officer approached Cooper and barked: "So you're Jackie Cooper, eh? Well, if you think you're going to get away with anything here, you're in for a big surprise!"

The officer's greeting set the pattern. Cooper—who had never learned to make friends and who still has trouble warming up to strangers—never had a chance. He flunked out of a Navy officers' training program at Notre Dame, and eventually wound up his military career traveling overseas as a drummer in Claude Thornhill's band.

Cooper recalls his service stint with particular bitterness. "Except for the girl I married—June Horne—not a single person ever wrote me a letter all the time I was overseas!"

He had over $100,000 in the bank when he was discharged by the service in 1946. Other money lay in untouchable trust funds, set up by his mother. On leave in 1944, he had married actress June Horne. In August of 1946 a son, John Anthony, was born. The couple owned two cars and a $35,000 house. Jackie joined a golf club.

At 24 Cooper was a foot and a half taller and some 100 pounds heavier (at 5′10″, 165 pounds) than the nine-year-old Academy Award candidate, but he still looked astonishingly like the boy who had played *Skippy*, right down to the famous puckered chin and pouting lip.

And so it was not surprising that in 1948 Cooper was offered a $100,000 contract to do a Western series. But Cooper felt this and other parts offered to him were nothing more than "grown-up Skippys."

"It can be pretty sickening to be always treated like an enlarged infant," he said, rebelliously. "I decided I just couldn't be Skippy any more."

Out of work, Cooper began to be plagued with chronic indigestion, nervous stomach and heartburn. Sometimes his skin would break out. He slept badly. Emotionally, he felt insecure, depressed, frightened.

"It was," Jackie says today, in the somewhat stilted manner of the recent graduate of psychotherapy, "my period of most fear."

Cooper went to New York, his wife and infant son behind him, and his first marriage dissolving. In the winter of 1948 he did an occasional radio show. He made one-week stands with stock theater companies in such way stations at Mount Kisco, New York, and Montclair, New Jersey, as well as the bigger cities of the East. In the summer he played the straw-hat circuit.

He was learning the fundamentals of acting. "I was beginning to understand motivation," Cooper says. "My work improved when I started to understand *why* things were done as they were done."

When Cooper was not acting (which was not often; one year he made 34 TV shows), he would sit in the control booth of a live TV show, and watch a director call his shots.

In 1948 a producer asked Cooper to star in and help finance a play called *Magnolia Alley.* "I didn't like the play or the part or the idea of blowing $15,000," Cooper says, "but I wanted to take my chances with New York drama critics." Cooper lost his $15,000 in five performances in April of 1949. But his own reviews were good.

Joshua Logan had seen one of the five performances and signed Cooper to play Ensign Pulver with the national company of *Mister Roberts.*

After *Mister Roberts,* Cooper swiftly followed with two Broadway stage hits, *Remains To Be Seen,* with Janis Paige, and Jean Kerr's *King of Hearts.*

After five years his first marriage broke up in divorce in 1949. On the rebound, he married actress Hildy Parks, whom he had met in *Magnolia Alley.* This union lasted less than two years.

The rebelling ways had not ceased. Cooper took to driving cars like a brat out of hell. He has owned two MG's, three Jaguars, one Austin-Healey and a Mercedes, all made to be driven with your eyes riveted on the rear-view mirror. The night that *Remains To Be Seen* ended its road run in Cleveland in 1953, Cooper climbed into a Jaguar and drove straight to Times Square, covering more than 500 miles in less than seven hours.

"I felt I *had* to do it," Cooper reminisces. "I'd been strapped to the play too long. The same lines and routines. I had to break out."

At about the same time Cooper and Hildy Parks were separated, in late 1951, he came across a book, *The Will to Live* by Dr. Arnold A. Hutschnecker. Dr. Hutschnecker's book discusses psychosomatic ailments, those physical woes partly attributable to emotional sources.

Cooper found the doctor in New York. For the next three years he visited Dr. Hutschnecker's office, "to have somebody listen to me."

To this day Jackie insists he did not undergo psychoanalysis. "I never lay on a couch. We never used any terms relating to my psyche. It was, I guess, just a mild psychotherapy."

The result of Dr. Hutschnecker's sympathetic ear was that Cooper found he could, for the first time, live with himself and like himself. It was only a short step to developing a mature love for someone else. In April of 1954 in Washington, D. C., Cooper married former New York advertising executive Barbara Kraus. In the fall of 1960 they purchased a four-bedroom, four-bath stucco house with a 40-foot swimming pool in Beverly Hills, where they live with their son, Russell, four, and daughters Julie, three, and Cris, who was a year old last August.

The newly confident Cooper, brimful of television know-how and no longer bothered with physical upsets, then starred in a TV series, *The People's Choice,* from 1955 to 1958, directing 74 of the shows.

Don McGuire, a friend for 14 years and co-owner with Cooper of Jackie's current TV show, *Hennesey,* says: "Jackie today is a very stable guy. He takes a full 12 seconds to fall asleep. You can't do that unless you're at peace with yourself. The only thing wrong with Jackie these days is that wonderful sickness—Jackie doesn't want anybody in the world to dislike him."

McGuire cites Cooper's appearance last year on the Arthur Murray show. "Jackie spent three hours a day for three days rehearsing a dance routine. Then he got to New York and the choreographer said, 'No, that won't do.'

"So Jackie spent four-and-a-half hours learning a new dance. When he got back here, I said, 'What's wrong with you? Why did you do it?'

"And Jackie said, 'Because I wanted to look as good as I can.' "

A writer on the *Hennesey* show says that Cooper is the easiest actor to work for that he's ever seen.

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"Once I turned in a script in which Cooper doesn't appear for a solid 17 pages. Another actor, especially one who also owns the program, would have said, 'Hey, where are *my* lines?' Not Jackie. If it's right for the show, it's right with him."

Hennesey was born at an all-night session at Cooper's home. Don McGuire suggested a series about a doctor, Cooper suggested he be in the Navy, and that was that. Cooper is the first to admit that as a wartime officers' school bust-out, he's getting a vicarious thrill out of being a Navy lieutenant, at long last.

WHY EDITORS LEAVE TOWN

"MR. AND MRS. Harold Z——s flew to Rochester, Minnesota, yesterday where Mrs. Z expects to have a garter removed by one of the Mayos."

—HY GARDNER

THE LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS at a company picnic in Detroit included:

"Mrs. Smith won the women's hammer-throwing contest by hurling the hammer 75 feet . . . Mr. Smith won the 100-yard sprint."

—MRS. JAMES ALBERS

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ca has been called the "White Continent."
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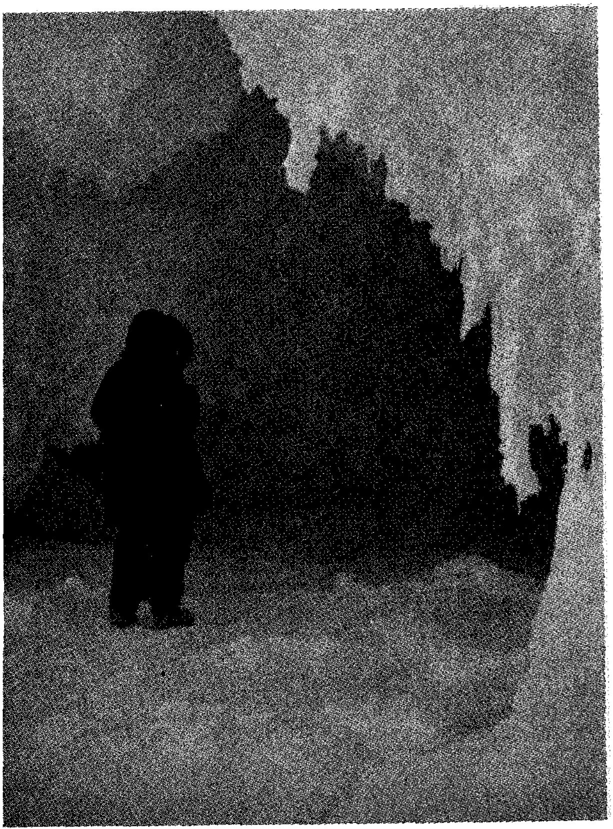
d in darkness half the year, explodes with color
eptember to March, as the midnight sun
es rockets of golds and jades,
and poppy reds over the crystal kingdom.

John R. Mulligan

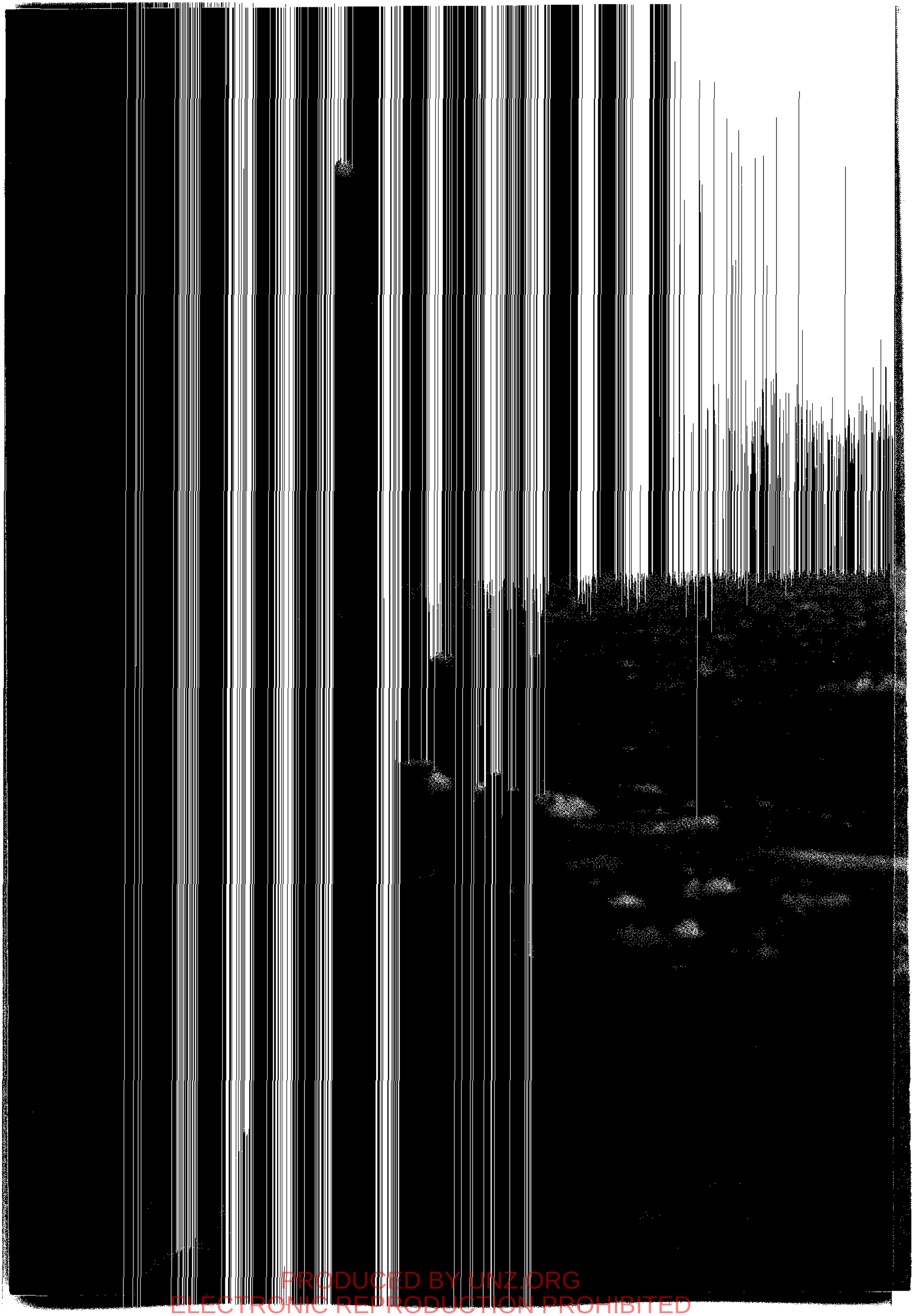
MORTON BEEBE

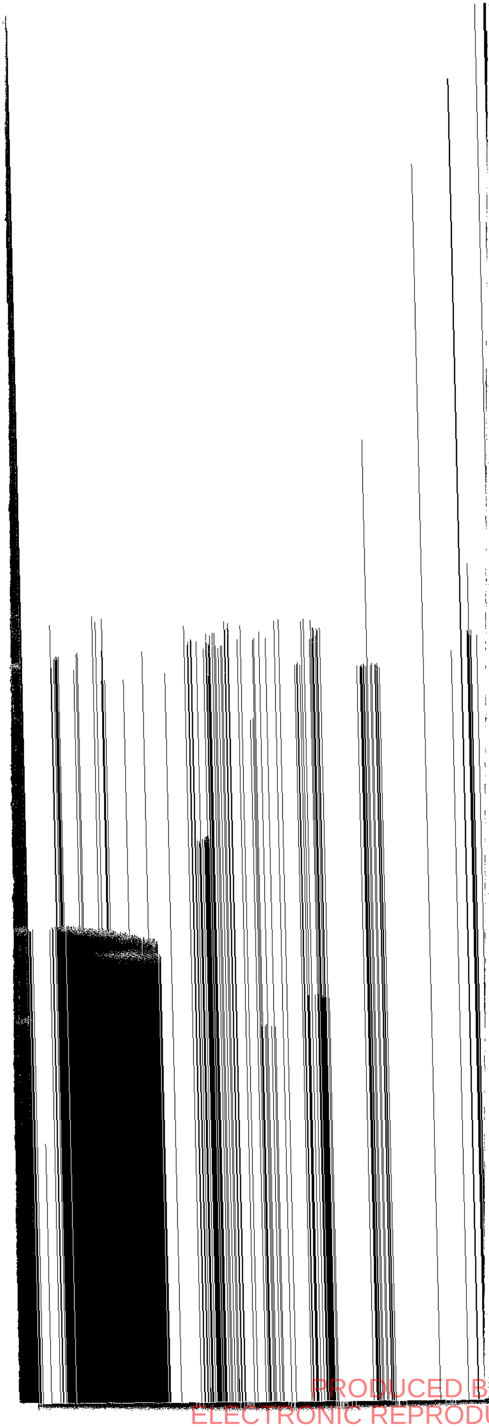
At 4 A.M., the curdled slush of McMurdo Sound becomes a cauldron of inferno reds. Below: Sunlight filtering through the ice changes grottoes into quiet chapels of blue.



CLARK KNOWLES

MORTON BEEBE



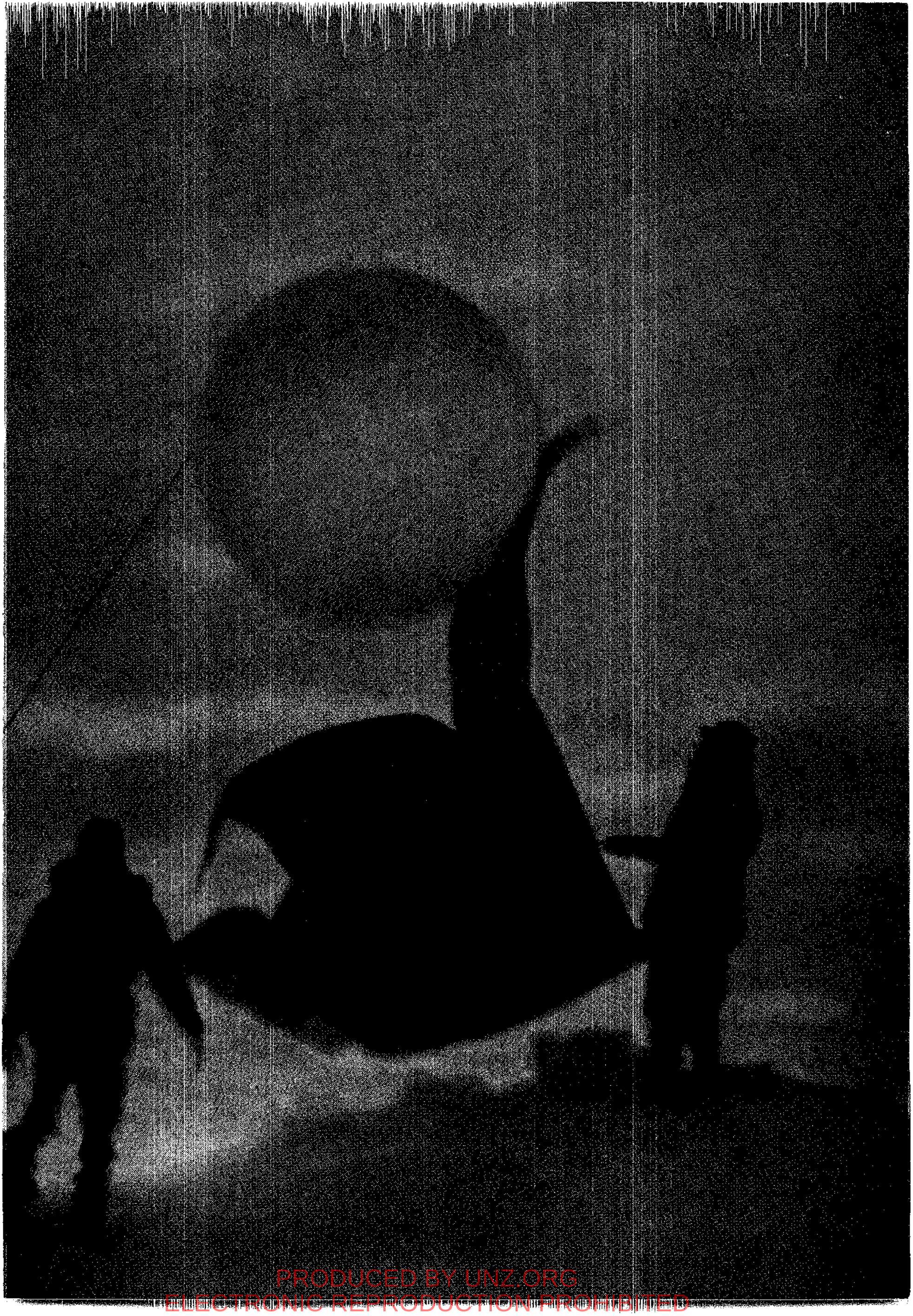


PAUL SIPLE

IN DRAMATIC CONTRAST to the ice-choked ocean that covers the North Pole, Antarctica is a solid land mass, twice the size of the U.S. This vast continent once was verdant with tropical vegetation. But now the jungles, valleys and streams are shrouded by mile-thick sheets of glacial ice. Mountain ranges—and even active volcanoes—thrust forth their prehistoric peaks, creating a fantastic landscape splashed with intoxicating color during the six-month long summer. Since white is actually a composite of all colors, the snowy surface can explode with any color of the spectrum, depending on the angle of the midnight sun whose rays refract through diamond-like crystals suspended in the tingling Antarctic atmosphere. At times it appears mysterious and otherworldly, as on the left, an eerie realm of brooding blue speckled with silver.

U.S. NAVY PHOTO

Like actors in a pagan ritual, a U.S. Navy team launches a weather balloon into the Antarctic sky, where temperatures dip to —135° and the air sparkles with billions of dancing ice crystals that radiate the earth's most spectacular colors.



They've got your number

BY JO HUBBARD CHAMBERLIN

It is minus plot or heroes. Yet it's one of the world's best-read books—the New York Telephone Directory

New York City's alphabetical telephone directory is one of the most widely read books in the world, although it has no plot, comparatively few complete sentences and the characters keep changing all the time. Each year more people read it than the combined works of Mickey Spillane, Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner and recipe queen Fannie Farmer.

Yet the man responsible for editing, publishing and distributing this annual best seller is a little-known New Jersey commuter named Lee J. Jordan. He churns out 10,000,000 directories for the New York Telephone Co., covering not only the city's five boroughs, but all of Long Island and three adjacent counties—a total of 13 alphabetical and 20 classified phone books. In the downstate New York area, there are 3,500,000 alphabetical listings, with almost 800,000 in Manhattan alone. And Jordan's record for accuracy is remarkable: there are fewer than 25 mistakes per 100,000 listings.

Preparing these directories is a mammoth job, even for Jordan's staff of 600. Approximately 33,000,000 pounds of paper, 65,000 gallons of ink and 1,078,000 yards of binding material are required, and it costs roughly $5,000,000 to print the 5,870-page New York City books alone.

The biggest buyer of telephone books is the Hotel New Yorker, which receives 2,400 Manhattan "alphabeticals," plus an assortment of other books. The hardest customer to reach is one who lives on Plum Island at the northeast tip of Long Island, 111 miles away.

But an even tougher job is getting the old directories back. The New York Telephone Co. nets about $100,000 a year by selling outdated books as scrap paper. The problem is getting people to give up the old books, on which they have written everything from their dentist's phone number to recipes for chocolate fudge. The company recovers only 65 percent of its directories.

Some people habitually tuck money or valuable papers in their telephone books, and this has caused some desperate situations. One Bronx man put a month's salary in his telephone directory, then absentmindedly returned the obsolete book to the phone company. He subsequently brought his whole family to the firm's waste paper yards, and they plowed through 55,000 directories before they found their own —with the money in it.

Some phone books are used so often that they must be replaced every three days. Booth 17 in Manhattan's Grand Central Terminal is the busiest phone booth in the world. It handles more than 50,000 calls and helps to wear out 100 directories annually.

And telephone books are often put to strange uses. Some people employ them to press butterflies, neckties and pants. One small-fry baseball player uses a directory as a chest protector, fastening it around his middle with twine. A South American banana firm bought old directories to bulletproof its trucks. Jazz pianist Erroll Garner puts the 1,800-page Manhattan directory on his stool when he plays, while Catholic scholar Father Anthony Guenther, S.J. uses the books to show his students how Greek and Latin live in the names of modern companies and products.

Phone directories also constitute a valuable legal record. Lawyers frequently offer telephone directory listings as evidence in court, to establish legal residence in tax cases. The books are also used in applying for citizenship papers and old age pensions, and to seek missing heirs.

The Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, the Chicago Public Library, the Los Angeles Public Library and similar institutions maintain large collections. The Library of Congress, for example, carries 1,800 current U.S. directories, 26,000 non-current ones, 1,000 current foreign directories and 4,000 non-current ones.

The main branch of the New York Public Library keeps the phone books of leading cities, U.S. and foreign, dating back to the first directory published in New York City in 1878. This was a printed list of 271 names on one sheet of paper. Forty-four are still in business, four at the same addresses.

With each new edition there's an argument over the longest and shortest listings. The longest individual listing in the current Manhattan directory seems to be Hatziconstantinou, Constantine, a press photographer. The shortest are the 11 "A" listings, five of them answering services.

A surprising number of telephone users—200,000 in New York City—demand unlisted numbers. Eventually, however, most of them decide that it's more trouble to be out of the directory than in. A case in point: a famous woman novelist, involved in an auto accident, tried to phone home to advise her dinner guests that she'd be late. Excited, she couldn't recall her unlisted number, and became furious at the com-

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pany because it would not give it to her at once.

A few years ago the New York Telephone Co. launched a crusade to reduce the size of its books—or at least to stop their mushrooming growth. New and more rigorous abbreviations were developed. The Avenue of the Americas became Av Amer.; boulevard became blvd. Where possible, three-line listings were cut to two, and two lines to one.

Even to save space, however, the directory editors never shorten or change a last name, just the first or middle name. Robert is often cut to Robt, to save a line, but if a man's surname is Roberts, it stays Roberts. Who comes first when names are similar depends on the surname, initials, title, occupation and street address. Jones Robt precedes Jones Robt Jr., or Jones Robt MD. Jones Robt lwyr precedes Jones Robt slsmn. Jones Robt lwyr 1 5Av precedes Jones Robt lwyr 1 7Av.

As for trick names, such as the Zzzy Zzy Ztamp Ztudioz Co., applicants are asked to show that the name is a legal one, used on a letterhead or bank statement. Subscribers sometimes sue the telephone company when they claim it has left out their name and number, or printed it incorrectly. If a listing has been omitted, the phone company supplies postcards with the number which the subscriber can mail to friends and customers.

Espionage agents are said to value the directories highly, since they reveal a lot about defense industries and transportation facilities. An agent can also use the directory as a coding device, indicating to the recipient that he will find the alphabetical key by looking at the first or last listing on a specified page of the telephone book. A year or so ago, a woman was jailed in West Germany for selling stolen Manhattan phone directories to Communist agents for $75 each. This is a tribute to her capitalistic salesmanship, for nonsubscribers can buy them direct from the phone company for $2.75 apiece.

Editor Lee Jordan and his New York associates take special pains with the "up front" pages, where users can find out how to call the police, fire department, Coast Guard, etc. These listings must be clear and complete. A few U.S. directories near the Mexican border print information in Spanish as well as English, while prior to 1949 there was a Chinese telephone directory for the San Francisco Bay area. Some directories in Western states will carry notices that profane or rough talk will not be tolerated.

On the covers of their phone books, New York City and many other municipalities have been featuring public buildings, monuments, museums and educational institutions. For years the New York City books had a man symbolizing communications on the cover, but he lost out to civic improvement. Now a pretty girl adorns some of the latest covers.

Collectively, the five-volume New York City alphabetical directory is the nation's biggest. As for the largest individual book, Manhattan and Chicago are tied with 1,800 pages

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SAUCE
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Fix it tonight . . . keeps for 3 weeks or longer in your refrigerator. Ready to use for desserts, toppings, salads.

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Yield: 2½ Cups
½ cup (1 stick) Butter
1 cup sugar
½ cup light corn syrup
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup Evaporated Milk
½ cup ReaLemon lemon juice

Melt Butter. Add sugar, corn syrup and salt. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, for 3 to 4 minutes (mixture will become slightly opaque). Remove from heat. Gradually stir in Evaporated Milk. Add ReaLemon juice and beat vigorously. Serve hot or cold.

. . . we squeeze, you pour!

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each, followed by Brooklyn, with 1,606; Los Angeles (Central Section), 1,520; Philadelphia, 1,400; Boston, 1,372; Washington, D.C., 1,360 (plus 56 suburban pages); Queens, 1,318; Detroit, 1,290; and Cleveland, 932 pages. Chicago's classified is the largest, with 2,332 pages to Manhattan's 1,956.

In the competition between the U.S. and Soviet Russia, there is no contest when it comes to telephones. There are believed to be 3,700,000 phones in the U.S.S.R., compared with our 73,000,000. Washington, D.C., is apparently the world's talkingest city, with 71 phones per 100 persons, as compared with New York City's 55. Our two newest states, Alaska and Hawaii, are perhaps the two talkingest places in the world, with 609 and 536 annual calls per person in 1958.

Despite his heavy responsibilities, New York's editor Lee Jordan enjoys his work. Recently, he earned a promotion; he now oversees all the directories in New York State—more than 100 books totalling nearly 13,000,000 copies annually. When he heard the news, he did exactly what you'd expect. He picked up the phone and called his wife. He had no trouble finding the number. ♛

IN FEBRUARY CORONET

NEW RESEARCH IN ULCER TREATMENT

Ulcers aren't caused by smoking. A bland diet won't necessarily cure them. Nor will spicy foods always make them worse. Yet the weather may bring on an attack–and so may aspirin. Read about startling research that gives new hope for this disease.

ABE LINCOLN WITHOUT LEGEND

For decades, our portrait of Abraham Lincoln has been swathed in rainbow tints of glamorized fiction, rumor and gossip. This article rips aside the veil–and the Lincoln of truth emerges even more spiritual and magnificent.

THE SPREADING BLIGHT OF TEENAGE MARRIAGE

Teenage marriage has become one of America's most vexing problems–"premature imprisonment," says famed authority Margaret Mead. A perceptive, timely article pointing out the reasons for the alarming rate of youthful divorce.

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Making a mockery of the law they've sworn to uphold, police seize thousands without a warrant, grill them in secret and deny them the right to post bail, call a lawyer or reveal their plight to the outside world

The shame of illegal detention

BY FRED WARSHOFSKY

THE LITTLE GIRL ran hysterically into a Chicago police station. A man with a dog, she sobbed, had molested her in a West Side park. Two policemen were rushed to the scene. Sure enough, there was a man with a dog. Shouting "You're under arrest!" the officers battered him to the ground with their night sticks, dragged him to his feet and hauled him off to an abandoned police station. "You're mistaken," cried the bruised prisoner. "I'm Circuit Court Judge John T. Dempsey."

It was not until an hour later that the police realized he was innocent and telling the truth. But during that agonizing hour Judge Dempsey had been tyrannically denied the safeguards guaranteed every American by the Constitution, as well as state and municipal statutes.

The judge's ordeal occurred in November 1953. But it is hardly an isolated case. In fact, Bernard Weisberg, general counsel of the Illinois division of the American Civil Liberties Union, estimates that "many thousands of arrests each year may be unlawful." And there is evidence from almost every state in the Union that persons are often seized without warrant (sometimes not even *unofficially* accused of a crime), denied the right to post bail and prevented from communicating with a lawyer or the outside world.

Ironically, law enforcement agents who resort to such tactics themselves are breaking one of our basic laws—the 14th Amendment which declares: "Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Illegal detention is being viewed with increasing alarm by responsible officials and citizens' groups. For as the A.C.L.U. charges: "It can now be seen as a definite national pattern rather than a series of isolated incidents restricted to one or two major cities." In a 1959 survey, the Illinois A.C.L.U. declared that the actions of the Chicago police constituted "organized lawlessness." It claimed approximately 20,000 defendants were held at least 17 hours before a booking; and of these, about 2,000 were held two days or longer. A study by the State Bar Association of Michigan in 1956 charged that more than 20,000 arrests that year in Detroit were illegal.

More and more, the evidence indicates, illegal detention has become a police tool to replace the legally required task of collecting evidence that will prove a person's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Take the fantastic case of William Kennedy, a Baltimore resident who called police to report, "Somebody stole my car." To his amazement, police arrested Kennedy and grilled him relentlessly about *his* car stealing activities. It was nine hours before he was allowed to call a lawyer and win his eventual release. Later the Baltimore Police Department admitted Kennedy's arrest resulted from "failure to conduct proper and quick investigation."

How do police in general feel about the subject? Their views range the whole spectrum from opposition to defiant defense of detention. But the number in favor—including those who advocate moderation—is surprisingly large.

Before scandal forced his resignation earlier this year, Chicago Police Commissioner Timothy O'Connor told the City Council: "My policy has always been to pick up criminals, simply because they are criminals. I think they should be picked up and locked up on every occasion possible."

O'Connor's successor, Superintendent Orlando Wilson, former Dean of the University of California School of Criminology, declares: "I favor a reasonable period of detention for the purposes of interrogation and investigation before a prisoner is brought to court. Police face a tough problem. They simply do not have the time to build a case and gather the evidence before arresting a criminal.

"The question is how to offer adequate protection to the vast majority of law-abiding citizens? It can only be answered by changing the statutes to permit police to do a better job by giving them the legal tools with which to fight crime."

A spokesman for Robert V. Murray, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Force in Washington, D. C. said: "We favor extending, by a reasonable amount, detention time. The right to question a suspect is the biggest weapon the police have."

Only six states have a formal time limit for booking suspects after arrest: Delaware, two hours; New Hampshire, four hours; Missouri, 20 hours; South Carolina "within 18 hours"; Pennsylvania and Hawaii "within 48 hours." Most other states simply call for a prisoner to be produced in court "forthwith," "promptly" or "without unnecessary delay." New York interprets this as within 24 hours.

Legal experts point out there are still other forms of illegal detention. In some cities, arrests are made on trumped-up charges of suspicion, vagrancy and disorderly conduct to bring people in for questioning.

A classic example was the vagrancy trial of Fletcher Reed before the Magistrate's Court of New York City in 1955. During the cross examination the arresting officer admitted that he had made no attempt to verify the defendant's means of support. "Judge Andrews said to draw up a charge of vagrancy to give me time to contact the original complainant who lived in Pennsylvania," he testified.

Reed had been accused of breaking into a car a month earlier and stealing some clothing. When the car's owner did not appear in court, the vagrancy charge was made to provide a sham of legality for Reed's detention. The magistrate ultimately ordered the prisoner released.

The F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports from 1958 listed 88,351 arrests throughout the nation for vagrancy and 96,740 arrests on suspicion. But as U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas points out: "There is no crime known as suspicion."

MOST law-abiding citizens are unaware of the gravity of the problem because they rarely have any direct contact with the police. "The poor and racial and ethnic minorities—these are the people who suffer most from police lawlessness," says the A.C.L.U. In Los Angeles, lawyer Robert Vogel charged that the victims of police malpractices are "almost invariably" Negroes or Mexican-Americans.

In Lake County, Florida, Sheriff Willis McCall held a 19-year-old youth incommunicado for five days until he was pistol-whipped into a confession of rape. In Lincoln, Nebraska, a Federal District Court ordered a new trial for a young Sioux Indian who had been convicted of murder. The defense attorneys held that Loyd Grandsinger, "had been subjected to physical and mental abuse by officers seeking a confession."

What recourse is there for victims of illegal detention? They may bring suit against police for violation of constitutional rights.

In 1958, for instance, the U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed a $15,000 damage verdict to Leslie G. Wakat. He had been wrongly imprisoned for seven years on a burglary confession forced from him by Chicago police while he was being illegally detained. A New York jury awarded a man $40,000 for injuries suffered while illegally detained.

Another means is to complain to the police commissioner. Sometimes this can be ironic, as in Cincinnati, where one lawyer wryly remarked: "The police board set up to deal with the problem of illegal detention in Cincinnati has only succeeded in whitewashing its own department."

The third means of redress is direct appeal to the courts for reversal of a conviction that resulted from illegal detention. But such appeals sometimes drag on for years.

Because of the mounting concern over illegal detention, many groups have been formed to fight the problem. In addition, a number of cities, such as Philadelphia and New York, have organized Citizen Complaint Boards to investigate alleged police violations of civil liberties. Other attempts to set up such boards have been made in Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Chicago and Detroit but have not been successful as yet.

State governments have also taken action. In January 1959, delegate Jerome Robinson called upon the Maryland House of Delegates to launch a full-scale investigation of the Baltimore Police Commissioner's "flouting of constitutional rights." In accusing Commissioner James Hepbron and his department, Robinson charged that, "mass arrests and instances of unbelievable brutality and illegal detention have occurred in alarming numbers."

The urgent need to solve the problem was dramatically summed up by the late U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis:

"Decency, security and liberty demand that government officials shall be subjected to the same rules of conduct that are commands to the citizens. In a government of laws, existence of the government will be imperiled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. . . . Crime is contagious. If the government becomes a law breaker it breeds contempt for laws. . . . To declare that in the administration of criminal law, the end justifies the means—to declare that the government may commit crimes in order to secure the conviction of a private criminal—would bring a terrible retribution."

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lilliputian logic

THE FOUR-YEAR-OLD had stopped to chat with a neighbor and his dog. She asked what the tag was on the dog's collar.

"It's his license," the neighbor said. The little girl was quite impressed.

"Does he drive?" she asked. —DOYLE K. GETTER (*Milwaukee Journal*)

A LITTLE GIRL announced to her Sunday School teacher, "I can't say my prayers any more."

When asked why, she explained, "We have new bunk beds. I sleep on top and there's no place to kneel." MRS. E. H. SILLIMAN

THREE-YEAR-OLD Kevin was down on his knees looking at his animal picture book. Authoritatively, he remarked: "Sheep dogs look after sheep, bull dogs look after bulls and collie dogs look after cauliflowers." —AMY TRINITY MARCH

ONE OF THE questions on a grade school test paper read: "In the fall why do wild geese fly south?"

In six words a schoolboy solved one of nature's mysteries that has baffled waterfowl experts since they were recognized as experts. His answer was, "Because it's too far to walk." —JERRY ADAMS

A FATHER WAS aghast to find that his son, aged five, had stuck a hermit crab in his ear. It was necessary to rush the boy to the hospital in order to have it removed.

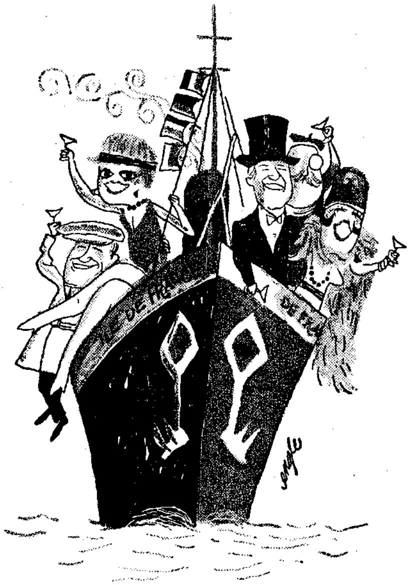
"My goodness," said the father, "how did you ever come to do that?"

"Well," said the youngster, still clad in his bathing trunks, "there's no pockets in my pants and I didn't want to lose him." —RIP COLLINS

MY SIX-YEAR-OLD nephew, a real animal lover, often baffles me by his actions. One day, while visiting his home, I watched as he carefully lined the front walk with sugar cubes. Curious, I asked, "What on earth are you doing?"

He arose and indignantly replied, "Well, *someone* has to feed the ants!" —PATRICIA BROOKS

THE LITTLE GIRL appeared downhearted at the passing of September. "I've just learned how to spell it," she mourned, "and now it's gone." —*How to Help Your Child Learn* (*National Education Association*)



Glamor girl of the French Line

BY DON STANFORD

The legends are legion about the Ile de France; but the truth is madder—and merrier!

FOR 32 YEARS the world-famous liner, the S.S. *Ile de France,* finally broken up for scrap in 1959, was the floating symbol of the pride and prestige of France. To thousands everywhere her name was synonymous with a kind of luxury and gaiety that was inimitably French. There have been many legends told about the *Ile de France* and they have grown and become somewhat distorted in the telling and retelling.

There is, for instance, the popular story about the great dancer Argentina. The dancer had graciously agreed to perform at the ship's Gala, for the benefit of seamen's charities, and the whole ship was looking forward to the evening. But the *Ile de France* ran into increasingly heavy weather, and Argentina reluctantly announced that she would be unable to dance while the ship was pitching and rolling so violently—she dared not risk a broken leg. Whereupon, the legend goes, Captain Blancart stopped his ship and flooded the surrounding sea with oil from her tanks, and the *Ile de France* lay motionless upon a sea of oil while Argentina danced.

Captain Blancart denies the sea of oil and the stopped ship. He remembers the incident quite clearly, however. It wasn't necessary to discharge oil upon the troubled waters, he says; he simply promised the dancer a calm sea and a steady ship. A few minutes before she began to dance he changed course and headed into the storm. When the dancer's performance was finished, he resumed his proper course.

The Captain does not, however, deny that he spectacularly indulged a whim of the glamorous Mme. Mathis, wife of the French automobile manufacturer. At the Cap-

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tain's table, the beauty avowed her passionate love for music, adding that she especially adored listening to it while in her bath. The next day, while bathing, Madame was serenaded for an hour by the ship's orchestra, sent by the Captain to her cabin.

Henri Villar, the Chief Purser, kept files on the characters, personalities and tastes of his passengers; this undoubtedly accounts in part for his blending stimulating companions at tables. Some resulted in lasting friendships and even marriages—such as Grace Moore to Valentin Parera, and Barbara Hutton to Prince Paul Mdivani.

Maurice Chevalier, a gentleman of great charm but an exacting gourmet, once carefully instructed the ship's chef in his mother's recipe for mutton stew, which required two days' cooking. Chevalier conceded the chef's effort was not bad, but not nearly as good as his mother's.

Ivar Krueger, the "Swedish Match King," had gone to the U.S. in search of cash to pump into his international corporations, and was returning on the *Ile de France* in somber, brooding defeat. Krueger kept entirely to his cabin, playing endless games of solitaire, all day and far into the night.

This worried Villar, who told the story in confidence to a gracious lady passenger whose ambassador husband had been a great friend of Krueger's. The lady inveigled the moody financier into escorting her to the Gala, where he danced with apparent gaiety until late that night. But when all the passengers had transferred from the ship to the boat train at Le Havre Villar found the Match King in his cabin—playing solitaire. He said, apologetically:

"I'm sorry, Mr. Krueger, but everyone else has left the ship. The boat train is being held for you. Will you come along now please?" "No, no; let me finish!" Krueger mumbled. "I *must* finish; it's going to come out this time!"

But more than 1,000 passengers were sitting in the boat train, and the Immigration and Customs officials were impatient. Courteously, but firmly, Villar insisted that Krueger disembark.

Krueger left his cards scattered where they were without having succeeded in making his game come out—and when he got to Paris he killed himself.

The tiny soprano Lily Pons had made three trips to America on the *Ile de France,* traveling cabin class, to try for a contract with the Metropolitan Opera. On her third try she got the contract, and when she returned to Europe it was aboard the *Ile de France*—but in a first class, de luxe suite.

Among the passengers on the *Ile de France* were also Sir Henry Deterding of Royal Dutch Shell and John D. Rockefeller of Standard Oil, two great financiers who knew that their warring oil empires must make peace—but that stock-market speculators must not know that they were negotiating together. So Rockefeller boarded the *Ile de France* in Le Havre and retired to his suite, and Sir Henry slipped aboard at

Southampton and retired to *his* suite. The two never met publicly during the voyage. It was not easy for them to meet privately, either, for there were men aboard who kept the financiers and their suites under close observation, day and night.

Nevertheless they *did* meet, nightly and in a vacant suite well removed from the two in which they lived. It was Henri Villar who managed to spirit the two men back and forth. No word of their negotiations leaked out until the formal announcement, issued in New York after the ship had landed, that the war between Dutch Shell and Standard Oil was over.

Bernard Baruch was another financier whose activities were of acute interest to speculators; and the astute Mr. Baruch went to great lengths to preserve privacy in his dealings. Georges de Braux, then a young stockbroker, recalls that he was overcome with awe when the famous park-bench philosopher entered the office of the Compagnie de St. Phalle aboard the *Ile de France,* made sure they were alone, and handed over an order to buy a few shares of several stocks, and sell a few shares each of several others.

No sooner had the door closed behind Baruch, when a small man wearing a bowler hat popped in, glanced about him furtively, and demanded in conspiratorial whisper, *"That was Bernard Baruch, wasn't it? What stocks was he trading? Was he buying or selling?"*

De Braux answered diplomatically. *"All* our clients' orders are strictly confidential, Sir."

"Baloney!" the little man whispered, and drew out a well-padded wallet, *"Baruch'll never know. You tell me which way he's moving, and we'll both make something out of it!"*

The broker declined pleasantly. The little man coaxed, then hinted he would have de Braux fired. De Braux was shaken, but refused to yield, and finally his visitor left.

The next day de Braux was summoned to Baruch's cabin. Baruch greeted him cordially from his bed and gave him a very large order for a number of shares. De Braux tried to express his gratitude. Baruch cut him short with a wave of the hand, remarking, "I cannot count on anyone whose discretion has not already been tested, young man. But I have tested yours."

A puzzled de Braux left with his big order—and collided with Baruch's manservant. No flicker of recognition crossed the face—but Georges de Braux recognized *him.*

He was the small man who had, the day before, worn a bowler hat.

The brokerage office aboard the ship handled a large volume of trading. It was also a kind of club patronized daily during the hours the Exchange was open by a shifting but faithful clientele of men who were unable to take as much interest in shipboard life as in their business affairs.

There was, however, one voyage during which the Compagnie de St. Phalle office was a funereal place, shrouded in silence broken only by the rustle of orders jabbed onto a spike and the chatter of the telegraph. The voyage spanning the

Great Stock Market Crash in October 1929, started out to be one of the gayest crossings of the *Ile de France.* For the first three days and nights the main dining room was ablaze with jewels, and the orchestras played all night for dancing. The cream of American and Continental society intermingled to make the ship one gigantic day-and-night house party.

And then the news spread silently and rapidly throughout the ship; unobtrusively the gentlemen excused themselves to gather in the hall before the office of the Banque St. Phalle and gaze with mounting desperation at the changing prices posted on the blackboard. . . .

The *Ile de France* was in mid-ocean. For three more days the prices continued to fall, while the telegrapher and radio operators worked 24 hour shifts, sending the endless flood of sell orders to a Stock Exchange where no one was buying.

And for three days the gentlemen stood silent, watching the figures on a blackboard that meant their fortunes were being wiped out. The valets and maids and governesses would be out of jobs when the voyage ended; there would be no town houses to which to send the mountains of luggage; for some men who had never known anything but wealth there would be nothing left at all. The funereal silence of ruined men spread to the ladies and the servants and to the officers and crew of the *Ile de France.* Although few of them had anything to lose in the Crash, all felt the deepest and most sincere sympathy for the passengers they considered friends. The orchestras played bravely and the stewards and barmen strove to maintain cheerfulness, but it was impossible to halt the contagion of gloom: as one veteran steward put it: ". . . even the pastry was flavored with tears."

BUT NOT everyone was ruined in the Crash, and even as the Great Depression was ushered in, the elegance and gaiety of the *Ile de France* crossings lost little luster.

Crowds of more than 2,000 came to see off Gloria Swanson and her husband Michael Farmer or Prince Alexis Mdivani and his bride Louise Astor Van Alen; there were still such stars of show business as Maria Corda and the Gail Quadruplets and the Radio City Rockettes, and there was always a mixed bag of ambassadors and lesser diplomats.

The six days of the Atlantic crossing were days of surcease from difficulties, and the passengers of the *Ile de France* generally made the most of this brief respite from care. Jean Patou lightheartedly created "genuine Patou originals" for the singers of the Chicago Opera, using only pins and the blankets from their beds; and the stars of the entertainment world vied with one another to brighten the Galas.

There were some passengers now and then, of course, who were too deeply in trouble to take pleasure in being aboard the *Ile de France.* There was Samuel Insull, fleeing from the collapse of his utilities empire and a pile of indictments. There was Jimmy Walker, playboy Mayor of New York City, returning from Europe by rude request. (Walker, famous for his dapper attire, was once refused admission to a reception held aboard the *Ile de France* in his honor, when he arrived at the gangplank without means of identification and so soberly dressed that he could make no one believe he was actually Jimmy Walker.)

And there was the irate lady who threatened to sue the French Line on behalf of her Pekingese lap dog, which she had shipped home aboard the *Ile*. Some insensitive brute, she declared, had stupidly assigned the Peke a kennel next to a German shepherd—and her beloved Frou-Frou had developed such an inferiority complex that she was now under the care of a psychoanalyst! French Line officials could only apologize and assure the woman that Frou-Frou would be put next to a Chihuahua on her next crossing. There was no law suit.

In general, the passengers of the *Ile de France* were fanatically loyal to the ship, and inclined to be contemptuous of people who tried other vessels. And the men who served aboard her shared the same affection for the *Ile*. A former steward may shake his head over the miles of corridors and staircases he had to cover in a day to serve his cabins. An engineer might swear at the complexity of her engine room with its 32 boilers. But both will add that she was ". . . the best ship I ever served aboard!"

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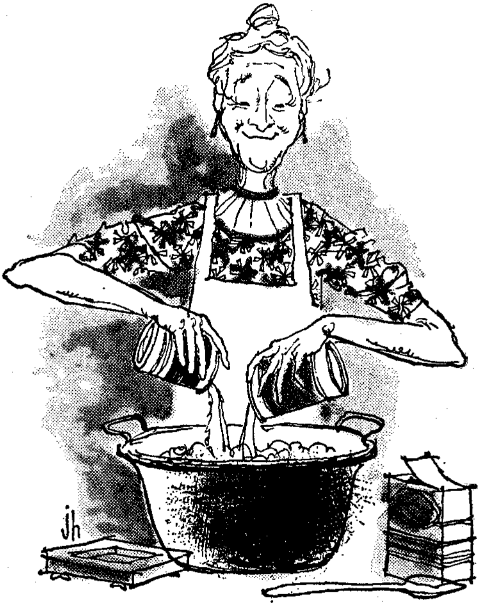


Time to make a batch of soap

BY HAL BORLAND

It was Mom's antidote for frustration. When everything went wrong, doing something she knew was bound to turn out right, put a new complexion on life

"THIS HAS BEEN one of those days," my mother's letter said. "The toaster wouldn't work this morning and before I found that a fuse had burned out, the refrigerator had been off for hours and the milk was turning sour. Then the sink stopped up and the plumber said that he couldn't get here till tomorrow. The belt on my sewing machine broke and I couldn't get a new one anywhere in town.

"They have been having tornadoes east of here," she went on, "and the radio said we might get one. I knew if I worried about *that* I would get a sick headache. So I made a batch of soap. I feel better tonight."

Of course she felt better. She made a batch of soap. Being of pioneer stock and background, she got out the lye and the bacon fat and did something she knew she could do, no matter how many things beyond her control went wrong. She proved that she was, in a measure at least, in control of life in a complex world where the big problems are beyond individual solution and the little troubles can be maddening. She didn't need homemade soap. She needed the reassurance of making it.

I wonder why more people don't "make a batch of soap" at such times of frustration. Now and then we all need the comfort of knowing that we can manage something successfully, no matter how snarled the other departments of our lives may become. Maybe our ego needs bolstering, or maybe we just need the reassurance and comfort of the familiar and that which we know we can master before we can cope with one more new, strange problem.

Some years ago we visited farm friends in a rather remote area that had been reached by an electric power line only the year before. The old-fashioned farm kitchen now had an electric range, an automatic toaster and a big, shiny electric mixer with all the attachments. On the wall behind the mixer hung a well-worn hand egg-beater.

To my question, the middle-aged wife said, "Frank gave me that mixer last Christmas, and I was terrified of it. But I knew I had to use it or he would be disappointed. So I put up a hook and hung my old egg-beater right there where I could see it and reach for it if I ever got *too* terrified. . . . No, I haven't used it yet. But I know I can, if I ever have to."

She made me think of the old ranchman of my boyhood who bought his first car, a Model T, and took it right down to the blacksmith shop. He had the blacksmith put a whipsocket on it while he went back and bought a brand new buggy whip. Then he thrust that whip in the socket, got behind the wheel and drove waveringly but confidently home. Without the whip he never would have made it. It was his familiar symbol of mastery, no matter whether horses or horsepower pulled his vehicle.

The word "confidence" comes from a Latin root meaning "with trust." Self-confidence, which takes such a beating in times of trial, is nothing more than trust in yourself, belief that you can manage somehow. Put your best foot forward, we say, knowing that the other foot will follow and that we will get where we want to go, even though we may limp along the way.

We went out to dinner the other evening and on the way home I said to my wife, "Ellen is a good cook. That was the best lemon meringue pie I ever tasted." My wife smiled and asked, "How was the veal scaloppine?" I tried to remember. "It was all right, I guess. Pretty good. Why?"

And my wife answered, "Ellen really isn't a very good cook, but she's a very wise gal. She'd never made veal scaloppine before and she didn't know how it would turn out. So she made a dessert she knew always turns out right. She's a marvelous pie-maker. The veal wasn't very good, but the pie was wonderful, so it turned out a successful dinner. To you, at least."

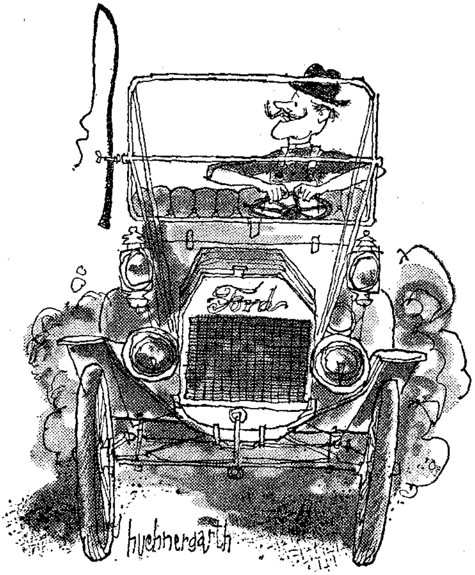
Speaking of cooking, there was the blunt, outspoken junior executive who married the best secretary in his office. For a week after the honeymoon she did her best to cook a tasty dinner for him, but she just wasn't a natural born cook.

At the end of one particularly disastrous session in the kitchen she sat down at dinner with a pencil and pad at her elbow and watched her husband try to eat what she had cooked. It was no use. He put down his fork and made an unhappy comment, then another and another. As he talked, she scribbled.

He was still talking when she left the table, not in tears but with a grim look on her face. He heard her typing furiously on the portable in the other room. Then she came back and laid a page of perfect typing in front of him.

"What's this?" he demanded. Then he read it, and as he read he began to smile. He read to the end and looked up at her and laughed. "You win," he said. "You didn't miss a syllable, did you? You're a lousy cook, but you're still a damn good secretary. Get your coat. Let's go out and eat a decent meal."

The evening was saved and, for all I know, the marriage. She still isn't the world's best cook or much of a housekeeper, but she is working at it. And when he sees the pencil and pad beside her plate he is prepared for the worst. Perhaps best of all, they can laugh about it. And she knows she is still a good secretary.



Without the whip on his Model T, the rancher would never have gotten home.

We can all put up with the failures if we can depend on even one small success somewhere along the line. That's just human nature. How many people do you know who are experts at everything?

At a dinner party one evening I tried for ten minutes to find some topic of conversation with the young woman seated next to me. I tried local politics, folk songs, books, gardening. No luck.

At last she said, "Try pediatrics. I have three small children and they've had mumps, measles, chicken pox and flu this winter. Next year, God willing, I'll read a book and listen to a couple of records, but right now I'm a specialist on childhood diseases." And she talked wittily about her temporary specialty—juvenile symptoms, cures and invalid diets. She made her own "batch of soap" right there at the dinner table, and we all enjoyed it.

Essentially, it is a matter of knowing ourselves, admitting our weaknesses and cherishing our strengths. One of the best swimmers I know can't dive because she has to wear glasses, even in the water. But she can outswim everybody. Does she stay away from the water because she can't dive? Don't be silly!

Another woman in our neighborhood can't grow house plants. In the house, her thumb is deadly dark brown. But outdoors, in the vegetable garden, she has the greenest thumb anywhere around. So she lets other women grow the African violets and the amaryllis and the geraniums, knowing that all summer long she will be giving away basket after basket of luscious beans and lettuce and sweet corn and squash.

Call it "making a batch of soap" or call it what you will, it works. Some women call it making the best of their good points, which I understand is the way some of them maintain a reputation as beautiful, well-dressed women. But that's not a matter for a mere man to discuss. Not me, anyway. I do notice, though, that the ones with good legs, thank goodness, are the last ones to lower hems when the fashions change. ♛

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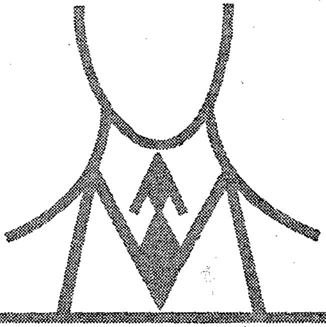
A CORONET QUICK QUIZ

For fun with figures, try unraveling this mathematical maze, says Guest Quizmaster Bill Cullen, star of N.B.C.-TV's "The Price Is Right" colorcasts. *In the left column*, find the right numbers in each item, and multiply, divide, add or subtract them, as indicated. Then match the answer with items in the *right column*. For example: Checkerboard squares (64)—Presidents on Mt. Rushmore (4) = Seconds in a minute (60). Check correct sums on page 136.

number, please!

1. The senses + The Great Lakes
2. Admiral's stars × Each state's Senators
3. Baseball team + Tones in an octave
4. Ounces in a pound — The Muses
5. Legs of a bovine + Eyes of a cyclops
6. Dozen and a half — Zodiac signs
7. Known planets ÷ Feet in a yard
8. Bill of Rights + Triangles sides
9. Pentagon's sides × The Little Peppers
10. Snow White's dwarfs + "The ______ seas"
11. Degrees in a circle ÷ Degrees in right angle
12. Octogenarian ÷ Pecks in a bushel
13. Baker's dozen + Faces of Janus
14. Books of the Bible ÷ Triumvirate
15. Disciples × Gentlemen of Verona
16. Round Table's Knights + Attack hour in war
17. Alphabet's letters × Dots in a colon
18. Dollars in "a grand" ÷ Cabinet Members
19. Degrees of freezing (F.) + General in a squad
20. U.S. time zones × Days in a week
21. Lines of a quatrain × Lives of a cat
22. White piano keys — Black piano keys
23. "Dinner at ______" + The R's
24. Bluebeard's wives × Supreme Court members
25. Jack Benny's "age" — 3 weeks

(a) Weeks in a year
(b) Silver Anniversary
(c) Three dozen
(d) Hexagon sides
(e) Golf course holes
(f) Months in a year
(g) Lucky number
(h) Years in centennial
(i) The Commandments
(j) Blackbirds baked in a pie
(k) Song: "______ Tons"
(l) Octopus arms
(m) Days February hath
(n) The Fates
(o) Football squad
(p) Apocalypse Horsemen
(q) Book by Booth Tarkington
(r) Constitution's amendments
(s) 6 x 6 backwards
(t) Men on dead man's chest
(u) Double decade
(v) Human adult's teeth
(w) Points in a star
(x) Wilson's points
(y) Original Colonies



CROOKS in white collars

They don't carry guns
or crack safes
but they are mulcting
more than
$1 billion a year from
U.S. industry!

by Norman Jaspan with Hillel Black

THERE IS AN alarming growth of a new kind of thief. Generally a member of the middle or upper class, often the product of a college education, he denies the very values upon which his existence is predicated. In the last decade he has become America's most resourceful and successful crook—the thief in the white collar.

The F.B.I. reports that the nation's burglars, pickpockets, armed robbers and auto thieves managed to steal $479,000,000 in 1957. White-collar employees are stealing at the rate of more than $1 billion per year.

From 1946 to 1956, fidelity or "honesty" insurance losses climbed 250 percent. In the last two decades 105 banks were forced to close their doors because of embezzlement, and one-fifth have had at least one embezzlement in the past five years.

White-collar crime means higher prices for the consumer and decreased earnings for the worker. For numerous businesses it is the difference between success and failure. And in some instances it can bankrupt an entire community. But perhaps most dangerous of all, white-collar crime portends the collapse of our ethics.

Examine, for a moment, just one case from our files, that of a large private hospital. The institution's pharmacist decided to go into business for himself. His stock, the hospital's drugs. His clients, neighborhood druggists. His yearly profit, $40,000. Nurses and volunteer service workers stole thousands of dollars worth of sheets and pillow cases and sent all their dirty linen to the hospital's laundry. Members of the staff bilked the hospital of drugs costing thousands. They requi-

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sitioned the drugs in the names of welfare patients who were supposed to get them free. In one instance the family of a paying patient was billed for drugs that had been prescribed ten days after the patient died.

The dishonest employee doesn't have to jimmy his way into the office and blow the safe. There's no chance that he will be shot while committing his crime, and he has the time and opportunity to cover up. Some dishonest employees have fooled their employers for as long as 25 years.

But the most shocking aspect of white-collar crime is neither the huge losses involved nor the number of people who turn dishonest; but the fact that the white-collar thief is often the last person anyone would suspect. Whole communities have been rocked by the exposure of astronomical thefts committed by the communities' leading citizens. Take Collingdale, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Philadelphia, and Faber E. Stengle, a big, jolly man who for 24 years served as superintendent of schools. And for 20 years he taught Bible lessons at the Presbyterian church.

In December 1957, a member of the school board dropped in and finding Stengle absent, chatted with the clerks. He heard rumors about Stengle's attentions to a pretty redhead and his juggling of school checks. The school directors and police started an investigation. There was a redhead whom Stengle had moved into a luxurious apartment and given a diamond bracelet, mink coat and car.

Where did he get the money? He had embezzled at least $125,000 of school funds in ten years through forged checks and altered statements. When Stengle's activities were uncovered, there was only about $15,000 left in the community's school fund, hardly enough to last the rest of the school year.

An appalling aspect of white-collar crime is the corruption of the young, who are actually trained to steal on their very first job.

Consider a girl called Jane who received an M.A. in retailing from a large university. Her first job was in a department store. On the job a week, she noticed a lovely cashmere skirt and sweater set she would have loved to buy for herself, but couldn't afford. The assistant buyer asked, "Do you really want this badly?" Jane nodded.

The woman picked up the set. "Why, this button is falling off," she said, and ripped off the button. "How clumsy of me," she added as the sweater fell to the floor. "I guess we'll have to mark it down now that it has been damaged." And she proceeded to do just that. Jane bought the $49.95 set for $24. Now Jane not only had a master's degree in retailing, but a Ph.D. in cheating.

The warping of community ethics, typified by Faber E. Stengle and the indifference exemplified by Jane's fellow worker, form the swamp in which white-collar dishonesty is being spawned. It is a swamp without geographical limit. According to the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., the white-collar thief can be found in every one of the 50 states as well as Washington, D. C., the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico.

The typical white-collar thief is above average in intelligence and usually is the hardest worker in the establishment. Once involved in fraud, he seldom suggests new methods of business for fear that a radical change would result in his exposure. Except in rare instances, his home life is exemplary. Often he is the first employee in the office and the last to leave. He may even eat his lunch at his desk. He is inexorably tied to the scene of his crime.

MOST white-collar criminals operate alone. However, in recent years the increasing complexity of business operations has resulted in a growing amount of collusion. For example, the supervisor of a large store's rug department, whose sales were $2,000,000 a year, had 16 rug and carpet installers. The supervisor, whom we'll call Bob, was responsible for the assignments of his skilled mechanics. By 9:30 all 16 rug installers would have their day's work cut out for them. Bob would then depart, ostensibly to supervise an installation. Actually, he would head for home, where his basement contained enough rug cutting, binding and sewing equipment to fill a small factory.

A number of discount houses had gone into the rug and carpet business. They had asked Bob to recommend a good installer. He knew just the man—himself.

While Bob cut and bound the carpets for the discount houses, his store's mechanics installed them on company time; the department store was paying for work their employees performed for competitors. As business mounted Bob's mechanics spent so much time installing rugs for discount houses they were unable to keep up with the orders at the department store. Angry customers began canceling purchases.

As soon as an order had been canceled, Bob would call and offer to install the rug over the week end. Bob had the exact measurements of the customer's room and knew which material was ordered. In most instances he would simply send one of his mechanics to the department store's warehouse to order cheap matting. The mechanic would then filch the carpeting by wrapping the matting around it. Bob would cut, bind and install it. The store not only paid the installers' overtime but supplied the material free of charge. The yearly theft cost the store $200,000 to $250,000. And it took management five years to suspect the thievery. When they did, they fired Bob and the 16 carpet installers.

At the Ford Motor Co. criminal rings of employees have been smashed at least three times (the last in 1951). In one instance they walked off with bearings, ignition points, carburetor parts and distributors in their lunch pails. In addition, truck drivers drove away truckloads of parts. The stolen goods were unloaded throughout the country. The F.B.I. eventually stepped in and stopped the biggest haul, "somewhere between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000."

Most white-collar crimes are discovered by chance. Management is so concerned about sales and profits that it spends too little time trying to minimize internal losses. Management also fails to realize that they themselves are the main contributors to their own employees' dishonesty.

Only between ten to 15 percent of the nation's businesses (except banks) bond their employees against theft, mostly those who handle cash. Yet the theft of goods is often greater than the embezzlement of money. Only one/30th of the losses due to employee dishonesty are actually recovered. Finally, an estimated 200 firms are scheduled to go into bankruptcy in 1960 as the result of internal thefts.

According to bonding companies' statistics, 50 percent of all employees are subject to temptation. If they are given the opportunity to steal, they will. They are given the opportunity because top management frequently has lost touch with its factories, warehouses, offices or stores.

One reason for this is that executives often rely on statistics, reports, charts and profit-and-loss statements. A case from our files, that illustrates how easy it is to manipulate figures, involves the manufacturer of wooden doors and frames and a one-penny pencil. By inserting the pencil in a meter that counted the number of units produced, a group of dishonest employees inflated the production figures and reaped $175,000 in fraudulent incentive earnings.

In too many instances management refuses to realize that the employee who cannot live on his salary will almost inevitably falsify output, overtime, expense accounts—or solicit kickbacks. Eventually he will turn to outright theft.

Habitual criminals, however, play no part in 99 percent of all white-collar crime. In one suburban store recently we found 29 part-time employees involved in theft. Two were elementary school principals, one a parochial school principal, another a credit manager of a large company, another an insurance adjuster and so on.

The merchandise they voluntarily returned exceeded $50,000. Total loss to the store—over $200,000. Most of the thieves held two jobs so they could afford to live in the new suburban area surrounding the store. The store carried items they needed in their new homes. As they helped each other steal, one would say to the other, "Be my guest."

Still another contributing factor to white-collar crime is inadequate controls. One case from our files involves a mammoth basic metals processing plant losing $500,000 a year from internal thefts.

We discovered that guards were asleep or drunk on duty. Neither employees nor visitors who entered the plant were questioned. The comptroller who worked 200 miles from the plant decided he would personally test our findings.

It was 3 A.M. when the comptroller, dressed in a business suit, found the hole under the fence we had described. He crawled through and entered the building where the precious metal was stored.

The first person he met was a

guard. Although the comptroller carried no badge and was not in working clothes, the guard didn't even nod. The comptroller soon was standing only ten feet from the vault where the precious metal was kept. The same guard came along. For a moment the comptroller's heart fluttered. But the guard continued past. While the guard dumbly stood by, the comptroller picked up a phone and called the firm's general manager with whom he had planned the foray. "I want action," the general manager demanded. And that's just what he got.

What is the answer to white-collar crime? Most employers shy away from law enforcement and courts. They fear prosecutions will give their firm a bad name and they fear they will lose face among board directors, stockholders and competitors. Too, juries often find a complicated embezzlement too difficult to understand. A jury acquittal in a criminal prosecution may leave the employer facing a civil damage suit. Finally, law enforcement agencies, in many instances, do not have the skilled manpower to investigate crime as complicated as white-collar theft. The main concern of many law enforcement agencies is getting a grand larceny conviction. In most states this can cover a theft as low as $100. If a charge covering $200, for example, can be successfully prosecuted, the law may ignore thousands of dollars of embezzled money and years of dishonesty.

I might add that prosecution inevitably is a last resort. The crime has already been committed, with restitution difficult. It is, of course, more important to prevent the theft from taking place. But how?

We like to use the term preventive management in describing the solution to white-collar crime. It is the constant search for malignant conditions for which there is no surface evidence. It is the establishment of an atmosphere under which the white-collar employee knows that management is alert, that management cares, that management is aware of what is going on. It is thinking and planning ahead to avert possible catastrophes.

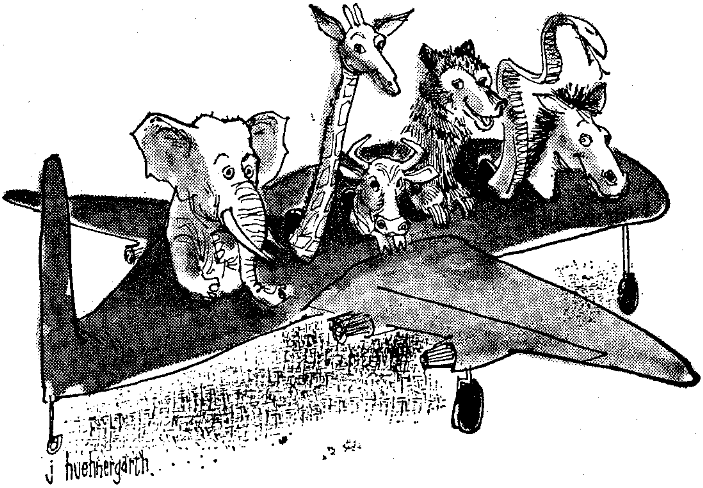
Just as in preventive medicine, so in preventive management, it is far cheaper and more effective to cure a minor ailment before it becomes dangerous than to take corrective measures later.

WEATHERPROOF

ONCE, WHILE RIDING in the country, I was startled by the weather vane on a farmer's barn, on the arrow of which were inscribed these words: "God is Love," I turned in at the gate and asked the farmer, "What do you mean by that? Do you think God's love is changeable; that it veers about as that arrow turns in the winds?"

"Oh, no," cried the farmer, "I mean whichever way the wind blows, God is still Love." *W. W. & L. Way*

Monkeyshines sometimes rule the roost at Idlewild's amazing Animalport



Noah's ark of the airways

BY ROBERT NEWMAN

In January 1958, comely movie actress Tina Louise was invited to join in the dedication ceremonies of a unique addition to New York's International Airport—an Animalport which would serve as a haven to sundry beasts in transit to and from the four corners of the world.

Photographers were on hand at Idlewild (as the airport is popularly known) to snap publicity pictures of Miss Louise patting one of the Animalport's first occupants, a spirited stallion. As she adjusted her hairline, neckline and kneeline to the photographers' needs, an uninvited guest horned in on the act. Stretching over from the next stall, a scraggly Peruvian llama affectionately began to chew on the actress' red hair.

Miss Louise shrieked, the stallion neighed and the llama kept on chewing—until he was sidetracked with a bag of popcorn.

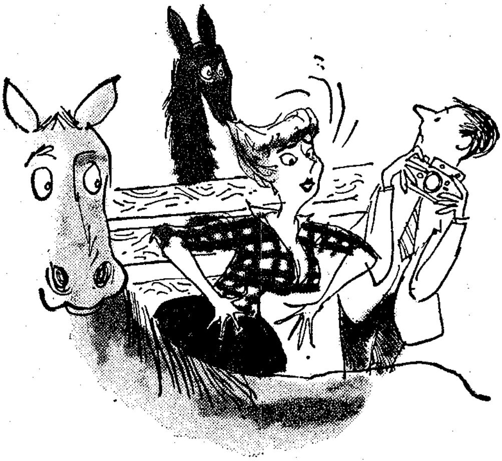
The Animalport was off to a madcap start that subsequent events have proved to be typical.

Operated by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Animalport is probably the closest thing to the original Noah's ark since antiquity. Its director, George Bauer, 55, a retired New York City mounted policeman, has displayed remarkable ingenuity in keeping this operation afloat—despite a succession of bizarre dilemmas.

Pet fanciers, farm animal breeders, race horse owners and wild animal importers now transport their stock in fast planes with pressurized, temperature-regulated cabins. But until the opening of the Animalport there was no place at New York International where animals could be kept between flights or while waiting to be claimed. Dangerous situations developed as creatures were sometimes kept imprisoned in their crates for weeks.

Nestled among a small community of warehouses and hangars, the A.S.P.C.A.'s modern, white, concrete-block building has comfortable quarters for small and large animals. There is an outdoor exercise area, a kitchen where any diet can be prepared, and facilities for a veterinary.

The llama found food for thought by grazing on the actress' red hair.



Despite these appurtenances, the unexpected often outstrips the facilities.

The oddest episode to date was provided by a beer-drinking lion, which was raised from a cub by an army unit in Germany. When orders came for the outfit to be shipped back to the U.S., the lion was caged and flown to New York, then kept at the Animalport before being transshipped to its new post.

Several hours after the lion's arrival, two burly army sergeants appeared to greet their mascot. The lion was so exuberant that Bauer decided to lock it in a room until it calmed down. When the sergeants left, Bauer—with the lion hard on his heels—tried to slip out and slam the door shut. But the beast was determined to get out. If the lion pushed past him the way was open to the whole airport.

Bauer yelled for reinforcements. But the sergeants had left through another door and were momentarily unaware of what was happening. However, Bauer's wife, Helen, dashed forward to help her husband. With their combined strength they were able to hold the snarling lion to a draw. But when Helen screamed and jumped away, as her husband accidentally stepped on her foot, the beast forced its way toward freedom.

Just in time, however, the sergeants arrived to rescue the embattled Bauers and slam the door shut again.

Left to himself, the lion discovered a large sink and turned on the faucet. Then it knocked over a pail of detergent. In a few moments the beast was ingloriously covered with suds. Finally, exhausted from its frolic, the soapy lion was shoved back into its cage.

A gorilla, just landed from Africa and destined for an American zoo, caused a different kind of rumpus. Officials decided that the brute needed a TB test. A veterinarian had the thankless task of inoculating the animal in its eyelid.

With Bauer and three assistants each hanging onto the gorilla's arms and legs, the vet cautiously approached the gorilla, hypodermic needle in hand, uttering what he hoped were soothing words.

But the gorilla uttered a piercing roar, and sent the crew flying. One of the men was so terrified that he simply leaped into a large sink and huddled there. Undaunted, Bauer and his crew returned with a large net and eventually subdued the animal and finally inoculated it.

On another occasion, Bauer engaged a chimpanzee in single combat. During the night the chimp broke out of his cage, unlocked a high window and wound up in the exercise area. Bauer took him by the hand and led him back to his room. The chimp retaliated by clamping his hand around George's wrist. "My whole arm went cold," recalls Bauer. It was a seesaw battle until Bauer, utilizing a technique learned in his police days, overcame the animal by pinning his arms from behind.

Of all the Animalport's contented guests, the most reluctant to leave was an eight-foot, non-poisonous but hard-biting African sand snake. Until they reach their destination, most snakes are in a state of virtual hibernation. But this one wriggled itself into full consciousness and slid silently out of a hole in its burlap sack. One of Bauer's assistants spotted it coiled snugly around the warm motor of an exhaust fan. The snake had to be politely pried off the motor with poles, while it was still in a somnolent mood and shoved back into its mended sack.

Nowadays, valuable race horses, sometimes worth as much as $500,000, are shuttled around the world by plane. In recent years horses destined for the International Trot Race at New York's Roosevelt Raceway and the International Race at Laurel, Maryland, were stabled at the Idlewild Animalport before

As a terror, the beer-and-soap-bubble-soaked lion was very much a washout.

being shipped to the tracks by truck.

One after another, the Animalport has cared for alligators, lemurs, elephants, pandas, hyenas, storks, minks, baboons, bears, bulls and wolves. There is also a continual flow of dogs and cats sent home from Europe by G.I.s, as well as more exotic creatures: agoutis (rodents from tropical America); kinkajous (a monkeylike animal from South and Central America); prelates (cranelike birds from Africa); and nutrias (rodents trapped for their fur). Expert advice on diet and living habits is always available from the Bronx Zoo.

Once Bauer was stuck with 1,200 day-old chicks. Ordinarily they would have moved through the Animalport promptly. But because of a law suit, neither the shipper nor the receiver was willing to take possession of the chicks.

Since chicks travel in egg-carton-like containers, with only enough food to last one day, Bauer had to act quickly. He fenced off one of his small animal rooms, scattered sawdust on the floor, set up a warming battery of infra-red lamps, then bought food, special feedpans and water buckets. The chicks thrived for two weeks in their home away from home, but when neither of the embattled litigants would claim them, Bauer, to cover the Animalport's expenses, sold them to a farm.

The Animalport's Schedule of Rates, per diem, is as follows: Canaries, per box . . . 50 cents; Iguanas, per box . . . 50 cents-$1; Lions, each . . . $5; Cobras, per box or bag . . . $2; Skunks, per box . . . $1.

The Bauers live in an apartment on the second floor of the Animalport—the only people residing permanently at New York International Airport. As pets, they keep two dogs, a cat and a goat. If creatures from outer space should land in the next few years, George Bauer and his staff will welcome them with appropriate food and shelter. ♛

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE TROUBLE WITH most of us is that we would rather be ruined by praise than saved by criticism.

—*General Features Corporation*

IT'S ONE THING to itch for something and another to scratch for it.

—MRS. ELMER HIERS

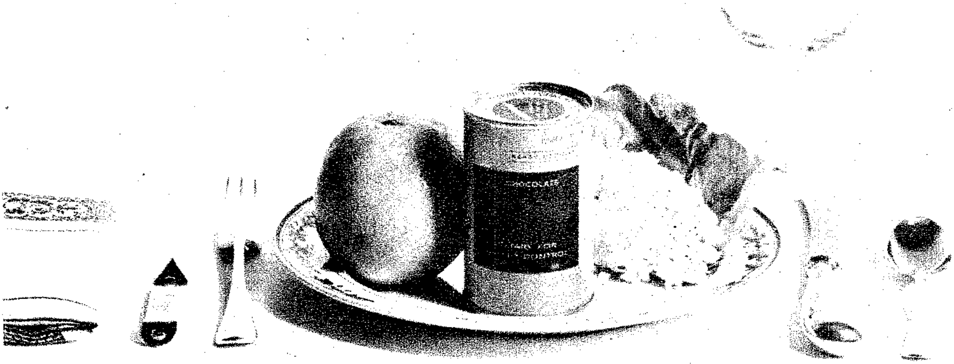
ONE OF THE benefits of inflation is that youngsters can no longer get sick on a nickel's worth of candy.

—WALTER RICH

IF YOU THINK you're working harder than the average—you're average.

—JAMES ENNIS

Lose 2 pounds a week easily—steadily—safely with the new no-hunger **Liquid-Solid Diet**



BY HARALD JAEDIKER TAUB

THROUGHOUT AMERICA, the new 900-calories-a-day packaged diet foods have achieved tremendous popularity. The concept of a powdered food that needs merely to be mixed with water to obtain a scientific reducing diet was introduced as recently as October 1959. But last year estimated sales had already boomed to $100,000,000, and the industry is still expanding wildly. Millions have tried these packaged foods, and millions will continue to do so. For a limited period they are simple, safe and effective, providing the individual is not engaged in strenuous activity. Manufactured now by a variety of concerns under a variety of names, their 900 calories a day add up to a protein diet containing enough fats and carbohydrates to provide a balanced ration—with the exception of salt. That, of course, can be added if desired.

For those interested in dramatic results, this quart-a-day liquid diet fills the bill. Average weight loss is about half a pound a day—depending on physique and activity. Most users say they suffer little or no hunger. Much hunger, however, is *psychological.* The simple act of chewing and swallowing provides a basic sense of security, as well as pleasure. And for many people this sense of security is all-important, particularly in long-range dieting.

USED EXCLUSIVELY, the liquid diet is fine for healthy persons intent on a quick, dramatic loss of weight, or when it is prescribed by a physician for any number of medical reasons. But there are many persons who find its 900 calories a day inadequate; or they wish to lose weight at a slower, regular pace; or they plan to diet for long periods. To solve this problem, CORONET consulted with some of the nation's leading medical authorities. The result is the Seven-Day, "CORONET 1500 DIET" accompanying this article. It is a different concept of liquid dieting. The liquid diet is used to *supplement* solid food. In the future this may be one of the major roles of the packaged liquid diet foods.

Adding up to about 1500 calories, the "CORONET 1500" combines 900 calories a day of the packaged liquid diet plus 600 calories of solid food that contains such substantial, palate-teasing items as cottage cheese, eggs, seafood, chicken, veal, beef, fruits and vegetables. Weight loss should average about two pounds per week. Since the psychological hurdles are overcome, there should be no difficulty in sticking to it for a considerable length of time, as long as your doctor approves. Naturally no diet should be undertaken without first consulting your doctor.

Actually, it was for the use of doctors that the pharmaceutical firm of Mead, Johnson & Co. first developed the *scientifically balanced* liquid diet. The idea of a liquid diet was not new. Fifteen years ago many people attempted to lose weight by living on milk alone. This was the Swedish Milk Diet, which was based on the nutritionally sound argument that you can take nothing but milk and remain fairly well nourished. It had its heyday and was then forgotten. But milk, one of the most complete foods known, has remained a staple for weight reduction.

The new element—accurately measured calories—was added by Mead, Johnson in 1953. The firm introduced a concentrated food powder called Sustagen. It was designed for nasal feeding of medical patients who were unable to eat much—or at all—but required rich and concentrated nourishment. By giving doctors a way to administer an exact amount of calories, the firm solved what had been hitherto almost impossible with natural foods, which can vary by as much as 50 percent from one sample to another.

Once it was proved that this food

could be packaged in precisely measured calories, it was only a matter of time until the principle was adapted for *weight reduction*. Mead, Johnson pioneered it by placing the food concentrate on the market under a new name and recommending a limit of 900 calories a day—one eight-ounce can, dry weight, to be mixed with a quart of water or skim milk. Scores of other pharmaceutical firms jumped on the bandwagon; some of the larger manufacturers may put out as many as half a dozen brands. Many makers do not put their names on the labels, finding it to their sales advantage to label their products as private brands of retail chains. But essentially the ingredients are the same.

The liquid diet provides 70 grams of protein—enough for the average healthy person. It is the basic material the body uses to repair the damage done to its cells in the course of each day. Protein is thus always vital, but particularly so when you are losing weight. Otherwise there is a serious loss of tissue and subsequently energy. To complicate the problem, not all protein is composed of the same kind of amino acids; there are eight basic varieties the body must have. To make sure the body receives these varieties, the liquid diet uses three different sources of protein: skim milk solids, whole milk solids and soya flour.

In addition to the protein, the 900-calorie liquid diet contains 110 grams of carbohydrates in the form of starch and sugar; vegetable oils and coconut oil. These, along with butterfat in the whole milk solids, provide 20 grams of so-called "fattening" foods necessary for energy and tissue building, minerals, vitamins and other bodily needs. Moreover, the slow breakdown of fats in the body will keep you from feeling hungry. Due to the slower rate of digestion, it takes longer for fats to become part of the blood stream, which in turn delays feeling hungry.

As a final precaution, the liquid diet contains vitamins and minerals at least equal to the minimum daily requirements established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Different brands may have different flavorings. But the taste is pleasing—similar to malted milk.

By combining the liquid diet with 600 calories of solid food, the "CORONET 1500 DIET" provides a means of shedding weight that is not only enjoyable but also flexible. If you must binge on an occasional chocolate bar or cocktail, go right ahead. Just remember to deduct it from the 600 calorie part of your total 1500 calorie daily intake.

CORONET'S experts decided on 1500 calories because the average person needs about 2500 calories a day to *maintain* his weight. The 1000 calorie deficit should result in a steady weight loss of about two pounds a week. But not for everyone. If you are a man weighing more than 150 pounds, 1500 calories may be too skimpy—and you may drop as much as three or four pounds a week. Conversely, if you are a woman weighing less than 120, the 1500 calories may be too much food; you may lose very little or not at all. Different ages have different needs; and there are other complicating factors, such as how much physical exertion is involved in your job. A farm laborer uses twice as much energy in a day as a bookkeeper.

That being the case, you might try following the "CORONET 1500 DIET" closely for two weeks. At the end of that time you should have dropped four pounds. If you've lost more, but feel fine, there's little reason why you shouldn't go on losing at the faster rate. Any kind of distress, on the other hand, is a signal that you are losing too rapidly and should increase your food intake. You can do this with added quantities of boiled or poached eggs, cottage cheese, shellfish or lean meat; and you can be fairly certain you're not going to stop the weight-losing process entirely. A little trial and error will get you the desired rate.

Physically, the biggest problem of the liquid diets is digestion. Because of lack of bulk, constipation is by no means uncommon. The "CORONET 1500 DIET" however, provides plenty of bulk food for elimination.

Many of these foods will also taste better with salt, which is absent from the liquid diet. Salt is necessary to avoid dehydration which can sometimes cause exhaustion and cramps.

To add to its attractiveness, the "CORONET 1500 DIET" retains one of the big conveniences of the liquid diet: you don't have to walk around

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BREAKFAST is the same every day. Have one glass of liquid diet; a cup of coffee or tea with a teaspoon of sugar and up to two teaspoons of light cream; and as many additional cups of black, unsweetened coffee or tea as you may wish. This will give you 355 calories with which to start the day and make a smooth shift from sleeping metabolism into high gear. **Do not omit breakfast,** even though you may think you're not hungry. You need this

THE "CORONET 1500 DIET"

	FIRST DAY	SECOND DAY	THIRD DAY
LUNCH	2 medium eggs, boiled 2 rye wafers (no butter) 1 glass liquid diet	Tossed green salad 1 slice rye or whole-wheat bread 1 glass liquid diet	Puffed wheat mixed with cantaloupe pieces 1 glass liquid diet
DINNER	Broiled lobster tail, med. size Asparagus Lettuce and tomato Canned pears, 2 halves Coffee or tea, 1 cup with sugar and cream	4 oz. glass tomato juice Broiled chicken breast Carrots Canned peaches, 2 halves Coffee or tea with sugar and cream	1 cup grapefruit juice 1 generous slice of roast beef 1 medium tomato String beans Baked apple with teaspoon of sugar Coffee or tea with sugar and cream

with a calorie chart in your pocket. Nor does the cook in your family have to use a postal scale to weigh out exactly two ounces of meat. Calorie counting is frequently futile because foods refuse to grow to uniform size or caloric content. You have to assume a margin for error in the relationship of the food you eat to the figures on any chart.

The same is true of the menus that follow. They have been worked out to figures lower than the desired 1500-calorie daily intake. This is so the meat may have a little more fat than the specimen that was assayed in a laboratory, or for the pineapple to have a bit more sugar.

Where liquid diet is to be taken, we mean an eight-ounce glass—one-fourth of your daily 32-ounce intake. Now also being packed in individual serving-size cans, already mixed and homogenized, your liquid diet can easily be taken to work and chilled in the water cooler, if there is no other refrigeration available.

Where vegetables are called for, a normal serving without butter is fine, even though your idea of a normal serving may vary somewhat from the next fellow's.

So follow the diet for at least a week. You'll find yourself peppier, more alert and full of a sense of well-being. Moreover, you'll hardly be aware you're on a diet, because it's all so simple and satisfying.

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food to refuel your body and furnish more energy. **BEFORE GOING TO BED,** drink a glass of liquid diet. This will keep you from feeling hungry during the night. **BETWEEN LUNCH AND DINNER,** have a glass of liquid diet. This will help you restore your energy level at the time of day when it normally sags for everyone. It will also keep you from overeating at dinner. **LUNCH AND DINNER** are different each day.

FOURTH DAY

LUNCH

Poached egg on slice of rye or whole-wheat bread
1 glass liquid diet

DINNER

4 oz. glass tomato juice
Broiled scallops
Beets and asparagus
Cut celery, radish and green pepper salad
Fresh berries (any variety) with 1 tsp. sugar
Coffee or tea with sugar and cream

FIFTH DAY

LUNCH

Broiled veal cutlet
Spinach
Carrots
Coffee or tea with sugar and cream

DINNER

Asparagus & pimento salad on lettuce
4 melba rounds
2 peach halves (canned)
1 glass liquid diet
Black coffee or tea

SIXTH DAY

LUNCH

1 medium orange
1 medium apple
1 glass liquid diet

DINNER

Broiled round steak (½ lb.)
Broiled onions
Broccoli
1 medium tomato
Coffee or tea with sugar and cream

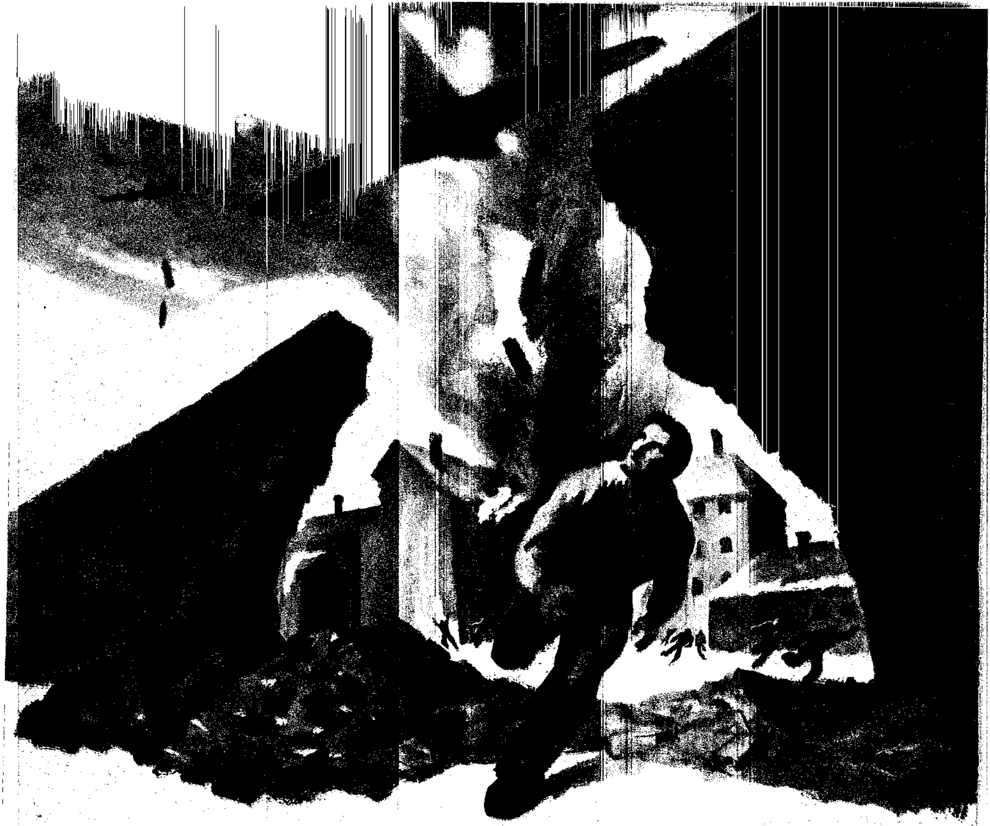
SEVENTH DAY

LUNCH

1 medium orange
¼ lb. cottage cheese
1 glass liquid diet

DINNER

4 oz. glass tomato juice
1 generous slice beef liver
Tossed green salad
Radishes
Squash, steamed or boiled
1 medium apple
Coffee or tea with sugar and cream



BY GRAHAM FISHER

Jailbreak Jericho

So low were the attacking bombers as they zoomed in on the prison at Amiens they seemed almost to merge with their own shadows, racing along the snow-covered ground. From no more than ten feet up they unloaded their 500-pounders, skittling them through the snow to crump against the massive outer wall of the prison.

At 400 miles an hour the wall rushed toward them, 20 feet high and three feet thick. In the last split second they hurdled it as nimbly as horses taking a jump in a steeplechase. An even more formidable obstacle loomed ahead—the prison itself. Almost standing on their tails, the bombers clawed for the extra altitude to take them over it, their black bellies nearly scraping the chimney-pots as they flashed by.

Prison walls came tumbling down—and 12 heroes of the French Resistance cheated a Nazi firing squad—as attacking bombers blasted a path to freedom

Behind and below the bombs exploded. There was a roar and a blizzard of snow, dust and debris. Then, as the dust settled, huge getaway holes gaped in the prison wall. Phase One of the aerial jailbreak which was one of the most amazing raids of World War II had been accomplished according to plan.

There were about 700 prisoners in the jail at Amiens that morning of February 18, 1944. More than half of them were men of the French Resistance, treacherously betrayed into the hands of the dreaded Gestapo. Twelve, including 20-year-old Jean Beaurin, were due to face a German firing squad in less than 24 hours. Now, freedom was suddenly at hand.

The idea for "Operation Jericho"—the highly appropriate code name for this wall-demolishing jailbreak—originated with Dominique Pouchardier, one of the top men of the Resistance. It was an idea as daring as it was dangerous. One misplaced bomb could slaughter the men it was intended to free. Even if all the bombs were placed with pinpoint accuracy, there would still be blast and flying debris to contend with. Inevitably, London warned the men of the French Resistance, some of the prisoners would be killed.

"Go ahead," was the message sent back by secret radio.

So Operation Jericho was launched. The first step was to obtain all possible information concerning the objective. Reconnaissance aircraft photographed the prison from the air. By radio, Pouchardier was bombarded with questions. How high was the outer wall? How thick? What was the interior layout of the prison? What was the daily routine of prison life? What were the cell doors like—and with what sort of locks were they fitted? To every question Pouchardier radioed back an answer surprising in its detail.

By February 10, nine days before the executions, everything was set. Everything but the weather. Day after day dawned in swirling snow, making take-off impossible. Day after day the raid had to be put ahead yet another 24 hours.

On February 18 the sky again was heavy with cloud, the wind loaded with swirling whiteness. But now the time fixed for the executions was only 24 hours away.

THE DIE WAS CAST, the decision taken. Stamping their feet against the cold, the hand-picked fliers who were to make the raid gathered in the operations room at Hunsdon air base, 12 miles north of London. There were 36 men—Australians, New Zealanders and Britons, drawn from the crack squadrons of Britain's Tactical Air Force—two to each of the fast, twin-engined Mosquito Intruders undergoing a last-minute check in the hangars around the airstrip. There were also two men in a photography plane which would accompany the raiders.

"Here it is, boys," said Group Captain P. C. Pickard, who was to lead the raid. "A real death or glory job."

The men crowded round as he removed the lid of a large green box to reveal a scale model of the prison and the Amiens countryside. For four hours Pickard hammered out every detail of the raid with the men who would fly with him. Each airplane would carry four 500-pounders, bombs judged to have the right blasting power to force the cell doors. And because they had to be unloaded from little more than car-top height if they were to be set down precisely on target, they would be fitted with time-fuses giving the attacking airplanes exactly 11 seconds to get clear.

The raid would be in three waves, each of six machines. The first wave would go in at noon precisely—when the German guards not on duty would present a sitting target as they flocked into one prison wing for their midday meal.

Three of the first wave of attacking aircraft would place their bombs to breach the prison wall at the northeast corner. The other three would blast a hole to the northwest. The second wave would attack the prison itself. Three aircraft would be responsible for demolishing the wing housing the guards. The other three would slice the wall off the far end of the prison building to free the prisoners.

The third wave would stand by to bomb if either of the other two failed in their mission.

Coins were flipped to decide who should do what. The task of breaching the outer wall went to the New Zealanders. The Australians won the right to attack the prison. To their disgust, the Britons were relegated to the role of reserves.

A blizzard was still whipping snow across the runways and the raiders took off blind. But over Britain's south coast, where they linked with the Typhoons which were to give them fighter cover, the storm suddenly cleared.

They crossed the English Channel no more than 15 feet above the wave crests and came in over France in a low, hedgehopping flight designed to elude enemy radar. To conceal their objective until the very last moment, they turned north across the valley of the Somme. They turned again above the plain of Picardy, stretching below them like a vast white cloak. Now they were over the town of Albert, and below them, running arrow-straight to Amiens was Route Nationale 29—their final marker.

The Mosquitoes hurtled along the highway at car-top height while the Typhoons wove a protective pattern in the sky above them. Antiaircraft fire was light and ineffective, but four miles away, two squadrons of German fighters had been alerted and were scrambling into the air.

The prison loomed up, just clear of the highway. The New Zealanders took a last, quick glance at the photographs of the buildings pinned in their cockpits before veering toward the outer walls. The very first bomb breached the wall with pinpoint accuracy.

From close at hand, Pouchardier and a handful of Resistance fighters watched the bombs hit. Even before the dust and debris had cleared they were racing toward the jagged holes. Behind them, concealed among the trees, white-camouflaged trucks waited to dash into hiding with the escaping prisoners.

Now it was the turn of the Australians. Wing Commander Iredale, who led this wave of the attack, hopped his Mosquito over the prison wall and headed for the guards' wing like a man who'd come to dinner. As he climbed away over the prison buildings one of his bombs was bouncing in through the main doorway. Eleven seconds later it exploded—and 54 Germans died. Simultaneous explosions announced that other Australian bombs had sliced an escape hole at the southern end of the main cell-block.

Inside the prison, as they heard the roar of aircraft and the crump of bombs, Beaurin and his three cell-mates, tipped off in advance, crouched back in a corner of the cell. Even so, the blast bowled them over. Beaurin, as he staggered to his feet, was bleeding from the face and arm where flying debris had lacerated him. But the cell door had been blown from its hinges.

It was a comparatively easy matter for the four of them to kick it down with their feet. They rushed out into the passageway and joined the stream of prisoners freed by the bombing. One prisoner—Dr. Antonin Mans, public health officer at Amiens until the Gestapo clapped him into jail—found a key among the debris and used it to open cells undamaged by the blast.

The raid was all over in three minutes. As Pouchardier and his men directed the escaping prisoners toward the getaway holes in the outer wall, the first two waves of attackers were already streaking for home. Round and round the prison flew the third wave, on call if they were needed. Above them, the protecting Typhoons were engaged in a hectic dogfight with two squadrons of Focke-Wulf 190s.

Two hundred and fifty-eight members of the French Resistance, Jean Beaurin among them, made good their escape that day the bombs of Operation Jericho tumbled the walls of Amiens prison. But the man who led the raid did not live to learn the full extent of its success.

Pickard, who had bombed with the Australians, saw the escaping prisoners running for safety—a moving stream of tiny black figures looking like ants against the snow.

"The oranges are ripe," he announced over his radio—the signal that everything had gone according to plan and the remaining Mosquitoes could head for home with their bomb-loads intact.

They were the last words he was to utter.

Conscientious to the last, he circled the prison for one more look. Two German fighters, eluding the umbrella of Typhoons, jumped him from behind, riddling him with bullets, sending him crashing to the ground. He was buried in the shadow of the prison walls, and today fragments of his wrecked airplane are embedded in the memorial at Amiens which commemorates the war's most amazing raid.

WITH THE LADIES

A WOMAN IN THE BACK SEAT of a car was haranguing her husband who sat behind the wheel. "And furthermore, Henry," she finished, "when we are driving, it is not necessary to preface every remark you make with 'Pilot to Navigator'."

—*Wall Street Journal*

THE LAWYER, after long and tiring negotiations, informed his client, "I have arranged a settlement with your husband that is fair to both of you."

"Fair to both?" the disgruntled wife stormed. "I could have done that myself! Why do you think I hired you?"

—ADELE MEYER

BUYING A MAGAZINE at a newsstand a woman tendered the man three dimes and then pulled them back and paid for her purchase with a bill.

"I can't give you dimes," she explained, "because I save them for my flat tires."

"How do you change a flat tire with dimes?" asked the news vendor.

"Oh," the woman said, "I call the Auto Club."

—MORRIS BENDER

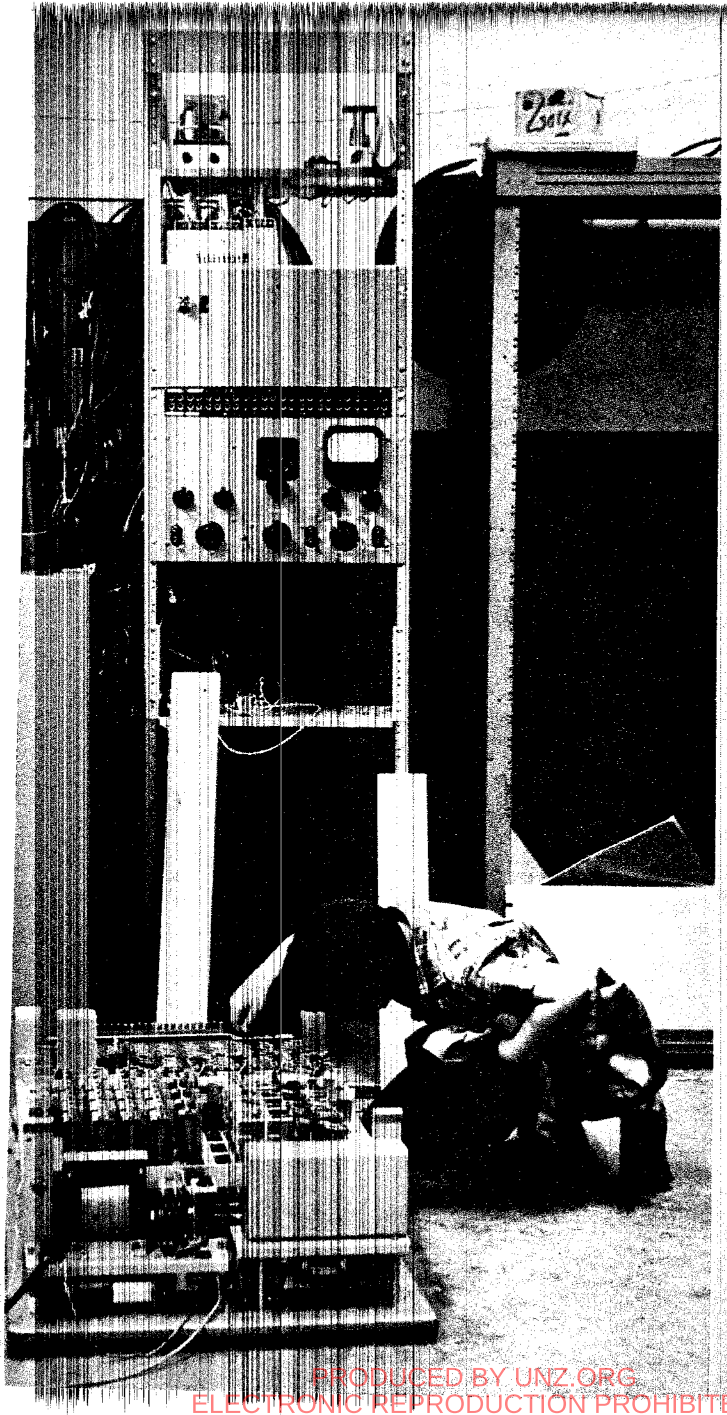
A MINEOLA, Long Island, woman who claimed that sitting in the jury box gave her claustrophobia, was excused from duty.

—FRANCES RODMAN

A delightful prodig

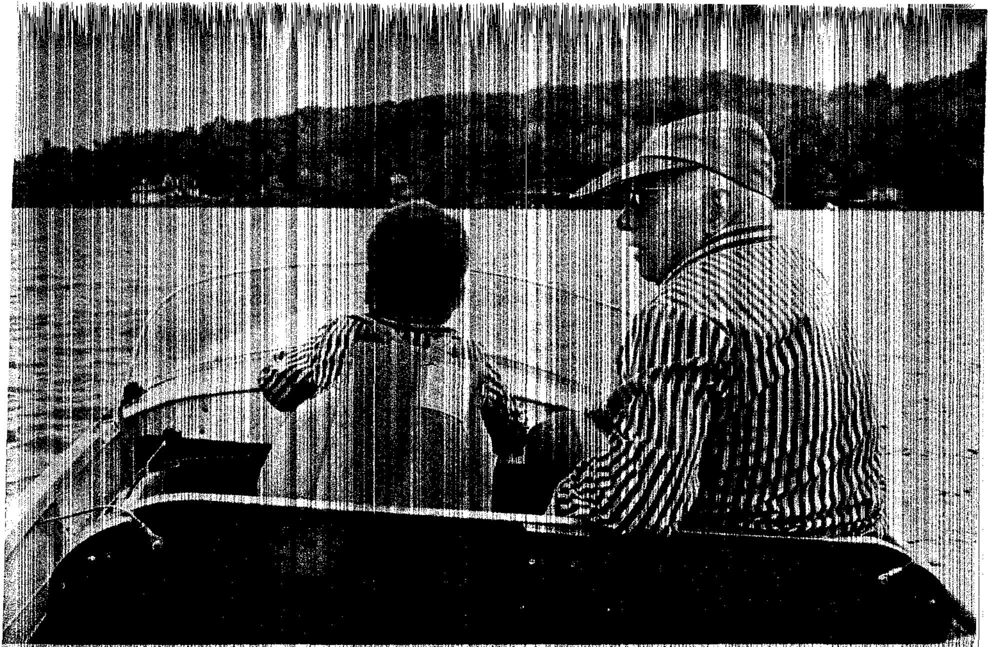
The earnest lad in
toy maze is Billy Fisher
who has an
of 183. But, as th
pictures show, a delight
little boy
delight—genius or

Photographs by Paul Selig



Living in a penthouse atop father's electronics plant makes it easy for Billy to drop down and tinker with complex equipment (left). He also displays surprising social poise. When he kissed hand of mother's friend, she smiled, "My, but you're a lover!" Retorted Billy, "Yes, but keep it a secret."

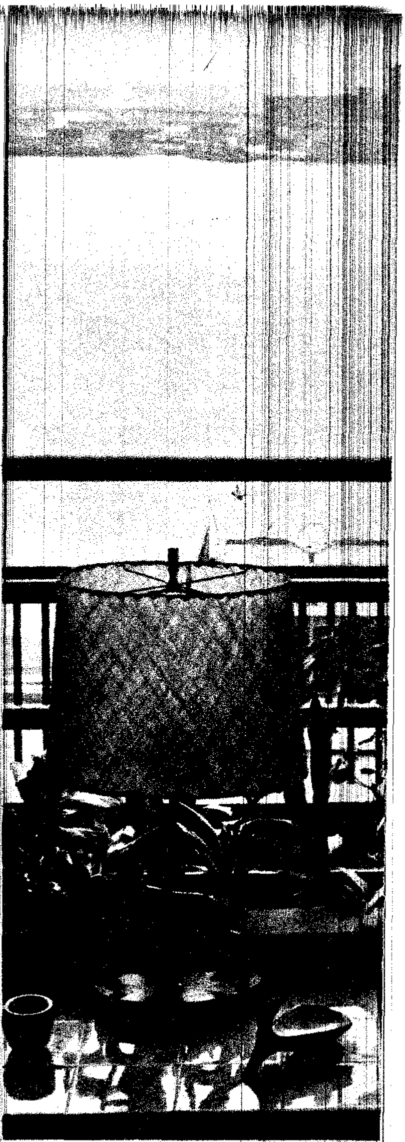
CHUBBY BILLY FISHER spoke at nine months and uttered complete sentences when a year old. Now, except for his sister Lisa, 4, he has few friends close to his own age. But he frankly prefers the company of adults—partly because they stimulate him intellectually, partly because his indifference toward sports makes it difficult for him to play with other children. Yet Billy bubbles with friendly curiosity. He has remarkable mechanical ability (he once built a miniature toy ski tow), and can add, subtract, multiply and divide numbers into the hundreds. Often his childishly vivid imagination and mature fund of knowledge cross wires in amusing ways. Once he inquired of a portly house guest, "Is that your natural belly or is it blown up with helium?"



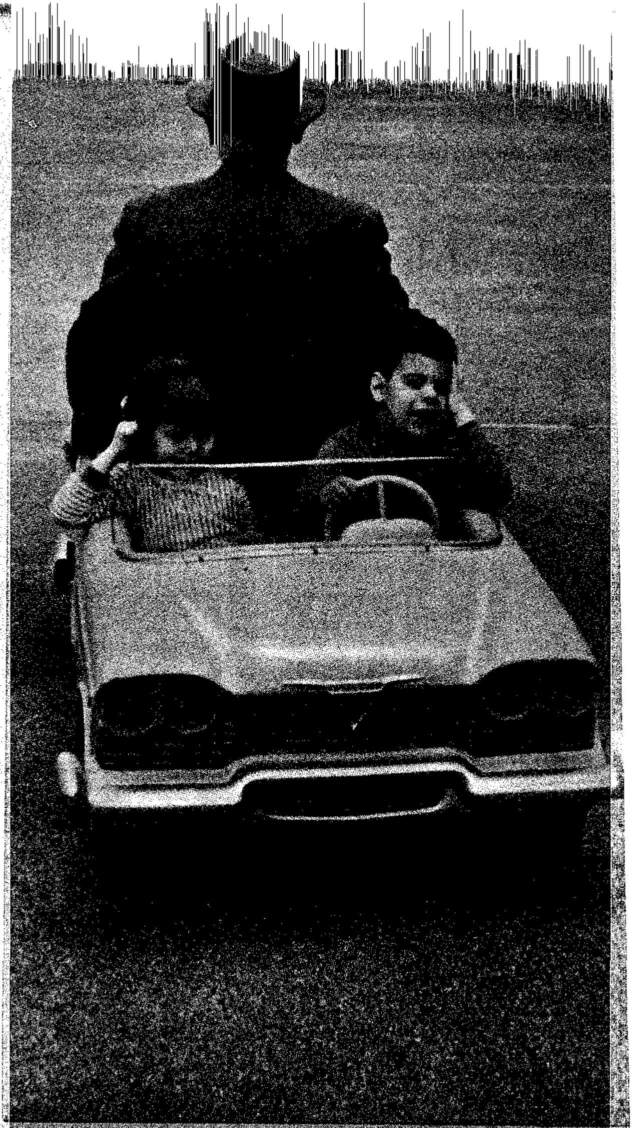
Although Billy's father, Alexander Fisher, is 62, he and his son are very close. Above, Fisher teaches him to steer motor launch at family's summer home in Connecticut. Billy now attends private school, but still misses pet hamster he left behind in nursery class (left).

When Billy studies, particularly science, his concentration is remarkable. But huge toy dog is a reminder he's still a little boy.

Billy uses toy missiles to master rudiments of rocketry. On trip to Hoover Dam, he amazed guides with his grasp of engineering.



Through giant picture window in his penthouse home, he can see East River and United Nations plaza, where he frequently plays.



Father hitches ride as Billy takes sister Lisa for spin in birthday gift auto—a $380 electric car that he's already learned to repair.

Independent and inquisitive, Billy strides purposefully through grove of trees (left). Says his mother, Mrs. Gertrude Fisher, 40: "People expect *too much of* Billy because he is capable of so much. But I don't think of him as a 'genius.' To me he's my little boy who must get what every *child needs* most—love."

How medicine explains women's "blue days"

Premenstrual tension often disrupts happy homes, promotes job absenteeism, even fosters crime. But now doctors can diagnose its three primary causes and—with amazing new drugs—control its worst symptoms

BY WILLIAM PETERS

IT COULD HAVE happened in any American household. The husband laid his newspaper aside and stared across the breakfast table at his wife. "Look," he said wearily, "since you got up, you've complained about a headache and of being tired. Then you suggest going on a family picnic. You've alternately coddled the children and snapped at them. When you burned the toast, you cried. Now you complain that I read the paper at breakfast when I didn't even pick it up until you did. What's bothering you?" His wife promptly burst into tears. "I don't *know* what's bothering me," she sobbed. "I'm just not myself." Fortunately, the wife had her annual medical checkup the following week. Troubled by her periodic tension and "blues," she told her doctor about them. His reaction startled her.

"When are you due for your next menstrual period?" he asked.

"This week," she replied.

"I thought so," the physician smiled, jotting a prescription on his pad. It was yet another case of "premenstrual tension" raising havoc with a woman's life.

In the last few years, modern medicine has learned how to cope with its painful effects; in fact, new drugs now provide relief from the discomforts caused by this condition, which has existed for as long as women themselves.

Though many American women have probably never heard of premenstrual tension, most are aware that "something happens to me the week or two before my period."

In 1931, however, the medical profession finally began to zero in on the problem. Dr. R. T. Frank, describing the symptoms afflicting large numbers of women during the days before menstruation, actually gave them the name "premenstrual tension." Since then, many researchers have tried to pinpoint the nature, frequency, cause and effects of the disorder, as well as to alleviate its often distressing physical and mental symptoms.

One result of all these studies is the revelation that premenstrual tension is the most common disorder in women; at least half of all menstruating women suffer from it, to some degree. It can disrupt the harmony of the home and community, it creates an economic problem by lowering productivity and increasing absenteeism among working women, and, in its most severe form, it causes unpremeditated crimes.

The effects of premenstrual tension on crime were dramatically illustrated by the results of two reliable reports. In 1945, Dr. W. R. Cooke, studying unpremeditated crimes of passion and violence by women in Paris, revealed that 84 percent were committed during their premenstrual and early menstrual phases. Eight years later a New York research group, headed by Dr. Joseph H. Morton, announced that a clinical study at a large women's prison showed that 62 percent of unpremeditated crimes of violence were committed during the premenstrual week and 17 percent during menstruation.

Generally, the symptoms of premenstrual tension appear about one to two weeks before the onset of the menses, the bleeding phase of the menstrual cycle. Gradually increasing in intensity, they reach a peak shortly before menstruation and usually disappear completely with the beginning of the menstrual flow.

The first symptoms are usually a mild depression, irritability or anxiety, generally followed by one or more others: headache, nausea, lethargy (or frenzied excitement), abdominal bloating, swelling of feet or hands, vertigo, blurred vision, low abdominal pain, swelling of the breasts, increased appetite or a craving for sweets, rheumatic aches, thirst, and sometimes an increased (or decreased) sexual desire.

Dr. Morton, who in 1959 summarized his premenstrual research in the periodical, *Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology,* believes that while premenstrual symptoms vary widely from patient to patient, the symptoms of any single woman will generally remain constant. Emotional instability, Dr. Morton finds, is by far the most common and prominent symptom; in mild cases it may be the only one. Of course, possibly half of all menstruating women never experience any symptoms at all.

Since 1931, several theories have been advanced as to the causes of premenstrual tension. Doctors speculated that it might be psychological in origin; that it could be caused by a "menstrual toxin," or poison; that it was an allergic reaction to ovarian hormones; or that it resulted wholly from edema (fluid and salt retention), which in turn was caused by too much antidiuretic hormone secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland. (The hormone secretions of the pituitary gland—located at the base of the brain—regulate the whole menstrual cycle).

But the average woman's menstrual cycle, which generally lasts about 28 days, is a good deal more complex. Its chronology, from the first to the 28th day, runs approximately as follows:

First day: Menstruation begins as the lining of the uterus is sloughed off and the unfertilized egg ejected. At the same time the ovary begins to produce a follicle containing a new egg.

Fifth day: Menstruation ends. As the egg follicle grows, it produces estrogen, a hormone that stimulates the growth of a new uterine lining to prepare for the implantation of a fertilized egg.

14th day: Ovulation takes place. The egg follicle bursts, discharging the fully developed egg into the Fallopian tube. If it is fertilized by a male sperm, pregnancy occurs and the fertilized egg implants itself in the uterine wall to grow until birth. If unfertilized, the egg continues down to the uterus, to be expelled during the next menstrual period. Meanwhile, the ruptured follicle is transformed into a solid, yellowish ball (the *corpus luteum*), and continues to secrete estrogen. It also begins secreting the hormone progesterone, which produces a swelling of the lining of the uterus in preparation for the development of the fertilized egg.

28th day: The cycle is completed. If a fertilized egg has implanted itself in the uterine wall, pregnancy has begun. If not, the cycle begins again with menstruation.

It is during the two-week period from the 14th to the 28th day of this cycle—and more often the last ten days of this interval—that the symptoms of premenstrual tension appear. Since both estrogen and progesterone are being secreted in a constantly shifting ratio, and since both hormones act on a number of different organs and glands, any variation from the normal ratio of one to the other will probably result in discomforting symptoms of some kind.

During the ten premenstrual days, for example, women normally secrete much more progesterone than estrogen. If this ratio is disturbed—if there is a higher ratio of estrogen produced than normally—it is believed that the body tends to retain more than the usual amount of salt. Salt retention results in water retention. This, in turn, causes edema, an uncomfortable swelling and bloating of various parts of the body. A higher than normal estrogen ratio also may lower the blood's sugar concentration, possibly resulting in nervous irritability and craving for food—especially sweets.

Thus it is possible to blame many physical premenstrual symptoms on an imbalance of hormones. But what about the psychological symptoms? Doctors once thought water retention, which causes abnormal swelling of the lower abdomen, feet and hands, might also cause enough pressure on the brain to account for the emotional instability, anxiety and depression that often accompany premenstrual tension. But this theory was largely discarded when researchers found that illnesses characterized by more serious bloating produced no psychological symptoms, and that the emotional characteristics of premenstrual tension remained after medical treatment stopped the water retention.

Today most doctors agree that the pronounced psychological symptoms of premenstrual tension probably indicate basic emotional instability in the individual—instability that becomes intensified under the stress of the physical symptoms. Often these same emotional symptoms will appear in the same woman when she is under a nonmenstrual strain.

Since many neurotic women have been found to be completely free of premenstrual symptoms, it is unlikely that emotional instability is a primary cause. On the other hand, neurotic women who *do* suffer from premenstrual tension generally experience more severe symptoms. There is at least a partial explanation: not only do the endocrine glands, which secrete hormones, act on our emotions; our emotions act on them as well. Thus, as a woman reacts emotionally to the physical symptoms of premenstrual tension, she may increase her output of certain hormones which then create more severe symptoms—a vicious circle that ends only at menstruation.

To underline the probability that premenstrual tension symptoms result mainly from physical causes, some doctors have shown that women with great emotional and psychological stability are not immune to premenstrual suffering. In a few cases, these unneurotic women actually exhibit quite severe symptoms.

WHILE SOME of the mysteries surrounding premenstrual tension remain unsolved, there are medically tested methods of relieving many symptoms. For women whose symptoms suggest underlying emotional disorders, doctors often recommend psychiatry. But for most women, medication to combat the chief physical symptoms and their minor emotional consequences can be prescribed by a family doctor or specialist.

To correct an obvious salt and water imbalance, diuretic pills and thyroid hormones have been used successfully. To counteract excessive estrogen production, hormone therapy has been effective. And to alleviate minor psychological symptoms and ease many physical complaints, a number of drugs—sedatives, pain-killers and antihistamines—have been used, as well as vitamins. Recently, the new tranquilizing drugs also have found a place in the treatment of premenstrual tension.

Most doctors prescribe drugs only after they are sure that the symptoms stem from premenstrual tension. Since these symptoms vary widely, the treatment varies, too. For those whose symptoms indicate problems in all three areas—hormone imbalance, water retention and emotional instability—a new preparation combining progesterone, a diuretic and a mild tranquilizer is now available.

Many of the medicines now in use are superior to those formerly used to treat premenstrual tension. In the same way, recent studies have brought new knowledge about the basic causes of the disorder. But the problem will undoubtedly be solved by further advances in both of these directions. Meanwhile, the current problem is still a lack of knowledge that there *is* such a disorder as premenstrual tension. Women must become cognizant that it *is* widely prevalent, that it is *not* a necessary or normal aspect of the menstrual cycle, and that, in serious cases, it can and should be treated.

Many women are unaware of premenstrual tension because its symptoms are usually mild and hard to describe. Its periodic appearance undoubtedly leads many to assume that its uncomfortable and depressing symptoms are "normal."

But if women exhibit a surprising lack of knowledge about premenstrual tension, their husbands' ignorance of the subject can only be characterized as abysmal. In many ways, masculine scorn and distaste for the mere mention of menstruation is a modern counterpart of the primitive belief that a menstruating woman possessed many of the attributes and powers of a witch.

In many cases, a sympathetic and knowledgeable husband can be the key to his wife's seeking needed treatment from her doctor. A woman wracked by premenstrual tension is hardly in a condition to understand what's bothering her. With the proper understanding, her husband can be a real helpmate. And by working with her to abolish those trying days when his wife is "not herself," he can make her a far more companionable partner on those days when she is.

(Answers to Quiz on page 103)

1. (i) Ten; 2. (l) eight; 3. (q) *Seventeen*; 4. (g) seven; 5. (w) five; 6. (d) six; 7. (n) three; 8. (y) 13; 9. (b) 25; 10. (x) 14; 11. (p) four; 12. (u) 20; 13. (t) 15; 14. (r) 22; 15. (j) 24; 16. (f) 12; 17. (a) 52; 18. (h) 100; 19. (v) 32; 20. (m) 28; 21. (c) 36; 22. (k) "16"; 23. (o) 11; 24. (s) 63; 25. (e) 18.

TODAY America is a land where seven out of ten families are planning to send their children to college.

In the years to come, therefore, it will become increasingly difficult to get a child into the college of his or her choice.

Ever since the end of World War II, and especially since the acceleration of the ideological and cold war struggle with the Soviet Union, we have become a nation concerned with and conscious of the desirability of "sending the kids to college."

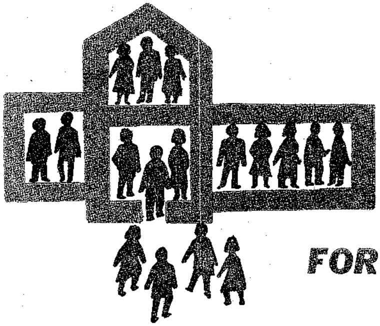
There are some among us, like Harry Golden, best-selling author, who feel that we may have become obsessed by the subject, that we are too "education-conscious."

"Nothing reveals more the basic frenzy of the middle class," says Golden, "than this worry and importance attached to college. Certainly some people ought to go to college for training —but why does everyone have to go to college?"

Yet the worry persists. American families want to know if their children should go to college, where they should go, how they can pay for it, what it will cost. Whether for good or for bad, we have become a country beset with nagging doubts and fears that we are not doing enough about our educational facilities.

With this growing belief in the need for a college education in a modern world, there is a continual need to answer the many questions that vex anxious parents and future students.

In an attempt to answer some of these questions in depth, provide further insight into a perplexing national problem and tear away the curtain of confusions, CORONET'S editorial staff has prepared this handy supplement.



IS THERE ROOM FOR YOUR CHILD IN COLLEGE?

Some alarmists believe today's college entrance situation is practically hopeless. They point out that Carleton College in Minnesota turns down two of every three applicants, that Dartmouth rejects four of every five, that Princeton turns away six of every seven.

They produce more statistics to show that the situation is getting worse each year: in 1960 Yale had 4,800 applicants for 1,000 spots in its freshman class, 500 more than it had in 1959. Harvard had 5,000 applicants for its 1,100-member freshman class of 1960, a record boost of 900 over the previous year. Generally, freshman classes are not being expanded to meet the increased demand.

NOT SO DARK AS PAINTED

To meet the crisis, colleges and universities must have *more* money, *more* buildings, *more* equipment, *more* faculty members. But most educators insist the situation is far from hopeless.

More and more Americans consider college a socio-economic necessity. Thirty years ago, when the parents of today's high school seniors were in school, a high school education was enough to prepare one for most occupations. Job training took place on the job. A college degree was mainly necessary for those who wanted to be ministers, doctors, lawyers, scientists, teachers or scholars.

With the expansion of Government, industry and the professions came the need for many varieties of trained specialists. This national need forced the expansion of higher education.

Today, most jobs that offer opportunity for growth and advancement are open only to college graduates. In 1930 only 12.2 percent of those in the 18-21 age bracket went to college. In the 1958-59 school year, 35.6 percent in that age group enrolled in college. By 1965 38.5 percent of them will be in institutions of higher learning.

ENROLLMENT MAY DOUBLE BY 1970

The "baby boom" of World War II helps to explain the ever-increasing number of high school students from which the applicants are coming. In June 1960 the nation's high schools graduated some 1,803,000 students. In 1964 the crop will billow to 2,309,000. By 1970, enrollment will probably double.

"We will continue to see fewer and fewer young people being accepted at the college of their first choice," says Dr. G. Kerry Smith, executive secretary, Association for Higher Education, National Education Association, Washington, D.C.

MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS PAY OFF

The wise student knows he must apply at three or four schools. He may be turned down by two or three of them. But if care has gone into his applications, he should get into the fourth.

Adequate counseling can relieve the apparent glut, which is due to a large extent to poor distribution of students among colleges.

NOT ALL FINE COLLEGES SPROUT IVY

Excellent education can be obtained at many lesser-known but first-rate colleges. The idea that good colleges are all located on the North Atlantic coastline or the Pacific shore is foolish. A student can acquire all the learning he can absorb in *any* section.

The fact is that there is still room at many colleges for your child. One-third of all the colleges and universities in the country, says the United States Office of Education, were operating at less than capacity during the past academic year.

What the Ivy League pileup means is that there are simply not enough big-name colleges. In addition to the stress on snob appeal, which has kept students from considering less prestigious schools, there has been ignorance of their very existence. Many lesser-known schools, like Brandeis in Massachusetts, or Oberlin in Ohio, have excellent teachers and high academic standards. Brandeis, for example, is not easy to get into; its entrance requirements are based strictly on scholastic ability, without regard to family background, religion or snob standards.

WHERE WILL YOU BE ACCEPTED?

These facts, from a survey that provided the details for *The New American Guide to Colleges*, a book compiled by Gene R. Hawes, former editor at the College Entrance Examination Board, are helpful: *35.1 percent of the colleges in the U.S. accept almost all high school graduates; 18.1 percent accept high school graduates with a "C" average; 27 percent accept high school graduates with a "B" average.* (Thus, a student with a "B" or better record has his pick of about eight colleges out of every ten.) In only 16.5 percent of the colleges is there intense competition for admission.

Colleges difficult to enter are private liberal-arts colleges; private and public engineering colleges; institutes of technology.

WHERE REQUIREMENTS ARE SIMPLER

Easiest to get into are public junior colleges; private colleges operated mainly for Bible or religious studies; public and private teachers' colleges; state-operated colleges.

In the Northeastern U.S. (New England and the Middle Atlantic states), 40 percent of all colleges rate as "competitive" or "highly competitive." These include the "Ivy League" colleges and many leading law and finance schools. Only ten percent of the colleges in this area accept all, or almost all, high school graduates.

In the Southeastern states along the Atlantic Coast, colleges fall into the national-average pattern. Almost one-fifth are "competitive." One-third are in the B-student category. About one-fourth will take almost all high school graduates.

In the North Central U.S., about ten percent are in the "competitive" group. This region has a smaller percentage in the least-demanding category and a larger percentage in the middle group than the U.S. as a whole. Thus, students of modest ability in these states find it more difficult to secure admission.

The East and North Central areas have 1,293 colleges, nearly two-thirds of the U.S. total, including most of the "competitive" schools.

In the rest of the U.S. are 940 undergraduate institutions, including many state-operated schools and lesser-known private colleges. About half of these colleges accept almost all high school graduates who apply. The proportion of "competitive" schools ranges from two percent in the Rocky Mountain states to 11 percent in the Pacific Coast states.

The survey points out that, out of the 2,233 colleges in the nation, almost any student can find a place to enter.

HERE'S WHERE YOU CAN GET HELP

Organizations which can be of great assistance to all parents and guidance counselors seeking to place students in colleges are:

The Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges (CASC) has a list of 61 colleges (not all accredited) in 29 states, from Maine to Hawaii. These colleges with an average enrollment of 450 students, an average faculty of 30, and an average total student cost per year of $1,100, are highly diversified in type, location and character. All are four-year, non-tax supported, non-profit colleges of arts and sciences offering the baccalaureate degree. They stand willing to receive applications from well-qualified candidates. "A Directory of Small Colleges" may be obtained by sending 50 cents to the CASC at 1818 R Street N.W., Washington 9, D.C. These other two organizations are college-placement centers for high school seniors who are not accepted by the college of their choice.

College Admissions Center
Glenbrook High School, 2300 Shermer Road, Northbrook, Illinois.

College Admissions Assistance Center
535 East 80th Street, New York 21, New York.

Students send to these centers a filled-out form, a non-refundable registration fee (CAC, $10; CAAC, $25), and their school transcript. The centers make the forms and transcripts available to colleges with unfilled freshman classes. The colleges then get in touch with those they want. Of 1959's 1,772 registrants at the Northbrook center, 98.4 percent heard from at least one college. Of 926 registered at the New York City center 95.6 percent received one or more college acceptances.

A recent survey indicated that at the beginning of the January 1960 semester there was room for more than 46,300 freshmen on 274 campuses around the country. Three-fourths of the openings were for day students, the rest for residents.

Among the colleges on this list were: *Grinnell College*, Grinnell, Iowa, alma mater of the late Joseph N. Welch, noted lawyer; *Washington State University* in Pullman, Washington, alma mater of Ford Foundation President Henry T. Heald; *Whitman College* in Walla Walla, Washington, from which Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas was graduated; *Lawrence College*, Appleton, Wisconsin, from where Nathan M. Pusey went straight from the presidency to his post as president of Harvard. Lawrence had places open last year—yet most parents had never heard of it.

TESTS TO TAKE

An estimated 645,000 youngsters will take the Scholastic Aptitude Test (S.A.T.) this year. The S.A.T. is required for admission to 350 public and private schools that are members of the College Entrance Examination Board, and for admission to over 80 percent of the nation's accredited private colleges.

Over half of the 930,000 freshmen on college campuses last fall took the S.A.T.

WHAT IS THE S.A.T.? ☐☐☒

The S.A.T. is a three-hour, multiple-choice examination designed to give indications of a student's capacity to do college work. It tests reasoning ability; contains two major sections, verbal and mathematical. The verbal section measures a student's vocabulary and his ability to understand relationships among ideas. The mathematical section measures how well a student has mastered elementary mathematics and his ability to apply his knowledge to new situations.

Both parts of the exam are scored on a scale ranging from 200 to 800. But there is no passing mark. A student's scores are sent to the colleges of his choice and each school interprets the results according to its own standards.

WHEN AND WHERE S.A.T. IS GIVEN

The S.A.T. is given to high school seniors, six times a year, in December, January, February, March, May and August at some 1,700 test centers throughout the U.S. and in 40 foreign countries. Special arrangements are made for physically handicapped or blind students and for those who would have to travel more than 75 miles from their home.

OTHER CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION

Although the S.A.T. is an important part of the college admission process, it is not the whole story. Colleges also consider other factors in evaluating each student: high school grades, rank in graduating class, subjects studied, extracurricular activities, special accomplishments, personal recommendations, personal interviews. Generally, admission officers consider high school record, one third, test scores, one third, everything else, one third.

The test scores make it possible for colleges to evaluate students applying from widely scattered schools with different courses, standards and grading systems. The scores also confirm a student's high school record or call attention to discrepancies between his past performance and his ability.

CAN YOU CRAM?

Many students, wishing to do well on the S.A.T., have sought the assistance of tutors. But the College Entrance Examination Board insists that intensive drill does not yield gains in scores large enough to affect admission decisions.

MORE TESTS

In addition to the S.A.T. the College Entrance Examination Board offers a series of Scholastic Achievement Tests in 13 subjects. One or more of these one-hour, objective tests is required for admission to some colleges and may be required for students competing for certain scholarships.

TEST COSTS

The fee for the S.A.T. is $4; for any one, two or three Achievement tests, $6. For information on these and other examinations, students should obtain a copy of the College Board's *Bulletin of Information* from high school guidance counselors or by writing to The College Entrance Examination Board, Box 592, Princeton, New Jersey, or Box 27896, Los Angeles 27, California.

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SCHOLARSHIPS

Since 1791, when Benjamin Franklin set up the first foundation to help young married artisans of good character, qualified American students have been receiving financial help toward higher education.

A scholarship is an outright gift to the student of tuition, or tuition plus an allowance for living expenses, or simply cash.

An estimated $100,000,000 in scholarship funds is made available each year to the almost 4,000,000 college students in the country. The money comes from the colleges themselves, from industry, philanthropic, labor, trade, academic, religious and veterans' organizations, or from local, state and the Federal governments.

The prospective college student should try to familiarize himself with the scholarships that are obtainable.

The colleges themselves award about 250,000 scholarships a year, worth $66,000,000—two-thirds of those given in the U.S.

HOW SCHOLARSHIPS ARE AWARDED

Eligibility may be based upon general academic merit, financial need, character traits such as leadership or citizenship, or on the results of a competitive test. Sometimes eligibility may be an accident of birth. Students at Yale, for example, bearing the last name Leavenworth may compete for a Leavenworth Scholarship.

The College Scholarship Service was established in 1954 to collect family financial data for its member colleges in order to facilitate the selection of scholarship winners. Almost 65 percent of all scholarship money available directly from the colleges is controlled by the more than 300 college members of the CSS. Application must be made by the student to the school he plans to attend.

GENEROUS BEQUESTS MADE BY INDUSTRY

Each year about 450 business corporations, foundations and private organizations provide an estimated 9,000 scholarships worth over

$5,000,000 in grants to individuals and schools.

Esso Standard Oil, General Dynamics, Food Fair Stores, Alcoa, General Electric, General Mills, American Can Co., Rand McNally, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., General Motors, Western Union, International Harvester and a host of other corporate giants make funds available to qualified students.

Numerous benevolent societies (Elks, Knights of Columbus), religious groups, war service organizations (American Legion, Air Force Aid Society), trade organizations, academic and Greek-letter societies give scholarships. Organized labor, from the national AFL-CIO, to statewide federations of labor and workers' councils, down to small union locals make funds available.

Some organizations screen applicants and select their winners independently. Others use the facilities of the College Scholarship Service, or the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

TALENT SEARCH FOR NEEDY SCHOLARS

Each year the National Merit Scholarship Corporation conducts a nationwide talent search to help needy students. Last year this program awarded 1,000 four-year scholarships amounting to more than $4,000,000. The minimum is $100 and the maximum $1,500 annually. In addition, a cost-of-education grant is made to the school.

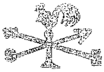
Scholastic achievement is the first step to winning a National Merit scholarship. All 25,000 secondary schools in the country can participate in the program by selecting the most able students in their senior classes as candidates. Students are screened by academic tests. The highest scorers in each state then receive the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board. Highest scorers are requested to supply academic records and personal recommendations. Then final selections are made.

The Corporation awards scholarships to these finalists.

When money is exhausted, the program invites industrial and private organizations to sponsor the remaining qualified students. At present, 117 organizations are either contributing to a general award fund or are awarding individual scholarships through this centrally administered program. *The scholar cannot apply directly to the Corporation for consideration. He must first be "sponsored" by his own school.*

Local, state and Federal governments also have legislative provisions for scholarships. Sometimes they are wide-scale programs like the New York State Regents Scholarships. Often they serve to encourage young people to enter the teaching, nursing or counseling professions.

WHERE SHOULD A STUDENT GO?



First step for a student needing help should be a conference with his high school guidance counselor, who can advise him of available local, regional and Government scholarships.

The graduating senior can write to his prospective college for information concerning funds directly available there, or he can consult the college bulletin for details regarding requirements.

THE MYTH ABOUT BIZARRE SCHOLARSHIPS

A rumor has been making the rounds that there are hundreds of scholarships going unclaimed because no one can be found to qualify for them due to bizarre specifications for eligibility. According to Rexford G. Moon, director of the College Scholarship Service: "beyond the disappointments (these rumors) may have caused young readers who sought in vain for such unclaimed treasures . . . these stories may even have stimulated some students to make an effort to attend college who might not otherwise have done so."

While there are still some awards of this nature—the $400 Harvard bequest awaiting a kinsman of 17th-century Ann Radcliff—the amounts are negligible in terms of the total cost of education.

Perhaps as a result of the publicity about these types of awards, many colleges have gone to court to remove restrictions on the funds, so that better use might be made of the money.

WHAT TO READ

Scholarships, Fellowships and Loans, by S. Norman Feingold (Vol. III, 1955, Bellman Publishing Co. Inc., Boston).

You Can Win A Scholarship, by Samuel Brownstein, Mitchel Weiner and Stanley Kaplan (Barron's Educational Series Inc., 343 Great Neck Road, Great Neck, New York).

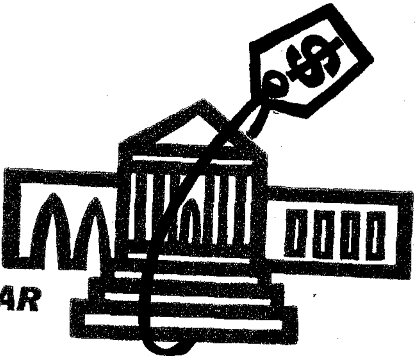
Need A . . . Lift (Educational Opportunities) publ. by Scholarship Information Service; National Child Welfare Division, The American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana. (9th Edition, revised fall 1959).

Directory of Scholarships, Fellowships and Loan Funds, 1956, State University of New York, Albany 1, New York, 1956

Lovejoy-Jones College Scholarship Guide, Simon & Schuster (New York, 1957).

Financial Aid For College Students—Undergraduate, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare; U.S. Government Printing Office.

THE COST FOR A YEAR



Average cost for a year in college in 1959-60 was estimated at $1,800. This figure is the average for *all* students attending *all* types of institutions; it includes tuition, other fees, room, board, travel, etc.

Average yearly cost at public institutions: $1,550. Average yearly cost at private liberal arts institutions is $2,100. It breaks down as follows:

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES	$2,500
NORTHWEST COLLEGES	$1,900
SOUTHWEST COLLEGES	$1,700
SOUTHERN COLLEGES	$1,600

Costs vary for tuition and fees from $0 to over $1,800 yearly at private institutions and from $0 to $600 yearly at public institutions.

The average yearly tuition and fee at public institutions is $150 yearly and at private institutions $600.

Living costs are by far the largest part of the costs of attending college. Tuition and other school fees account for about one-third of the total costs of attending a private institution, and one-sixth of the costs of attending a public institution. On the average it costs about $400 a year more to live at school than at home.

Assuming that a student lives at home, but spends the *average* amount on such things as health, laundry, clothing, his *minimum* yearly costs would be as follows:

AT A PUBLIC COLLEGE	$965
LOW-COST PRIVATE COLLEGE	$965
MEDIUM-COST PRIVATE COLLEGE	$1,465
HIGH-COST PRIVATE COLLEGE	$2,000

A SAMPLING OF COLLEGES — *non-ivy, not overcrowded*

	SCHOOL	SIZE
EAST	**BARD COLLEGE,** Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.	174 Men, 161 Women
	RUSSELL SAGE COLLEGE, Troy, N.Y.	980
	ST. LAWRENCE UNIV., Canton, N.Y.	853 M, 508 W
	ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, Meadville, Pa.	733 M, 529 W
	BUCKNELL UNIV., Lewisburg, Pa.	1,450 M, 800 W
	FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE, Lancaster, Pa.	1,341
	GETTYSBURG COLLEGE, Gettysburg, Pa.	1,082 M, 589 W
	LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, Easton, Pa.	1,521
	WILSON COLLEGE, Chambersburg, Pa.	564
	HOOD COLLEGE, Frederick, Md.	650
	ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Annapolis, Md.	181 M, 95 W
NEW ENGLAND	**BATES COLLEGE,** Lewiston, Me.	480 M, 372 W
	BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Brunswick, Me.	810
	COLBY COLLEGE, Waterville, Me.	697 M, 480 W
	CLARK UNIV., Worcester, Mass.	701 M, 363 W
	WHEATON COLLEGE, Norton, Mass.	797
SOUTH	**HOLLINS COLLEGE,** Hollins College, Va.	675
	ROLLINS COLLEGE, Winter Park, Fla.	325 M, 325 W
	STETSON UNIV., DeLand, Fla.	740 M, 693 W
	TULANE UNIV., New Orleans, La.	4,780 M, 1,988 W
	UNIV. OF THE SOUTH, Sewanee, Tenn.	612
	VANDERBILT UNIV., Nashville, Tenn.	1,240 M, 597 W
MIDWEST	**COE COLLEGE,** Cedar Rapids, Iowa	452 M, 381 W
	CORNELL COLLEGE, Mount Vernon, Iowa	396 M, 343 W
	GRINNELL COLLEGE, Grinnell, Iowa	594 M, 554 W
	LAWRENCE COLLEGE, Appleton, Wis.	225 M, 460 W
	RIPON COLLEGE, Ripon, Wis.	435 M, 250 W
	DENISON UNIV., Granville, Ohio	776 M, 710 W
	MIAMI UNIV., Oxford, Ohio	3,818 M, 3,119 W
	DE PAUW UNIV., Greencastle, Ind.	1,182 M, 1,081 W
	WABASH COLLEGE, Crawfordsville, Ind.	654
	WESTERN COLLEGE, Oxford, Ohio	390
	KENYON COLLEGE, Gambier, Ohio	534
PACIFIC COAST	**GONZAGA UNIV.,** Spokane, Wash.	1,113 M, 670 W
	MILLS COLLEGE, Oakland, Calif.	742
	REED COLLEGE, Portland, Ore.	444 M, 275 W
	UNIV. OF REDLANDS, Redlands, Calif.	880 M, 714 W
	WHITMAN COLLEGE, Walla Walla, Wash.	497 M, 385 W
	WHITTIER COLLEGE, Whittier, Calif.	615 M, 790 W
	WILLAMETTE UNIV., Salem, Ore.	626 M, 50 W

— but quality schools available for qualified students

TYPE	APPROX. TUITION (per year)	EST. COST (tuition, room, board, books, fees)
Coed—lib. arts—rural	$1,780	$2,605
Women—lib. arts—urban	900	2,040
Coed—lib. arts—small town	1,100	2,100
Coed—lib. arts—small city	Comprehensive fee:	1,765
Coed—lib. arts - sci. - eng.—small town	1,150	1,850
Men—lib. arts - sci.—urban	1,175	2,040
Coed—lib. arts—small town	1,000	1,740
Men—arts - sci. - eng.—urban	1,200	2,450
Women—lib. arts—small city	1,000	2,000
Women—lib. arts—small city	900	1,969
Coed—lib. arts—urban	1,250	2,100
Coed—lib. arts—urban	1,200	2,015
Men—lib. arts—small town	1,250	2,066
Coed—lib. arts—suburban	1,250	2,050
Coed—univ.—urban	1,050	1,900
Women—lib. arts—small town	1,450	2,400
Women—lib. arts—rural	Comprehensive fee:	2,300
Coed—lib. arts—small city	Comprehensive fee:	2,000
Coed—univ.—urban	700	1,500
Coed—univ.—urban	880	1,880
Men—theology - arts - sci.—rural	900	1,770
Coed—univ.—urban	900	1,715
Coed—lib. arts—urban	850	1,620
Coed—lib. arts—rural	1,000	1,935
Coed—lib. arts—small town	1,095	2,050
Coed—lib. arts—small city	1,135	1,900
Coed—lib. arts—small town	1,050	1,945
Coed—lib. arts—small town	1,100	2,250
Coed—state univ.—small town	Out-of-state: 300	1,425
Coed—lib. arts—small city	900	1,770
Men—lib. arts—small city	750	1,550
Women—lib. arts—small town	1,000	1,900
Men—lib. arts—rural	1,200	2,185
Coed—univ.—urban	550	1,300
Women—lib. arts—urban	1,200	2,320
Coed—lib. arts—urban	1,260	1,890
Coed—lib. arts—small city	900	1,600
Coed—lib. arts—small city	780	1,590
Coed—lib. arts—suburban	850	1,510
Coed—lib. arts—urban	640	1,450

COSTS WILL GO UP IN FUTURE

A steady rise has featured the cost of attending college over the years. There is every reason to believe it will continue to rise.

A conservative estimate is that costs will rise five percent a year in the next few years, so that a school that charges $2,000 now will probably charge $2,500 in five years.

Seymour Harris, professor of political economy at Harvard, says that *"Parents financially able to do so should take out insurance when a child is one year old and assume that the direct annual costs of a college education will not be $1,800—the average at present—but at least $3,600 by the time the child is ready for college."*

The problems connected with financing higher education are becoming increasingly serious, not just for parents but also for the schools. Who will pay for all this education?

One solution is to raise costs to students and then institute wide-spread, low-cost loan programs to enable students to borrow and pay off their education over a long period of time. Another solution is increased Federal support.

In any case, the costs of higher education are going to rise and parents who want to plan ahead should try to save ample sums for their children's education. *If Professor Harris is correct, children born this year will spend about $14,400 for four years at school.*

WHAT TO READ

How to Get Into College, by Frank H. Bowles (E. P. Dutton & Co., 1958).

College Bound, by Samuel C. Brownstein (Barron's Educational Series, Inc.).

Fine's American College Counselor & Guide, by Benjamin Fine (Prentice Hall).

Costs of Attending College, by Ernest B. Hollis and associates Bulletin 1957, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education (No. 9) Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1957.

The College Handbook, by Donald S. Karl, and Barbara L. Diehl (editors), 1959-61, College Entrance Examination Board.

Lovejoy's College Guide, by Clarence E. Lovejoy (Simon and Schuster, 1959, fifth edition).

College Ahead, by Eugene S. Wilson and Charles A. Bucher (Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1958).

College Expenses & Ways to Meet Them, New York State Education Department (University of the State of New York).

(Books previously listed contain material on the *average* costs of attending various types of schools, or on specific costs at a large number of colleges. Books listed below are technical, but provide information on the problem of college costs now and in the future.)

Financing Higher Education 1960-70, by Dexter M. Keezer (ed.) (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1959).

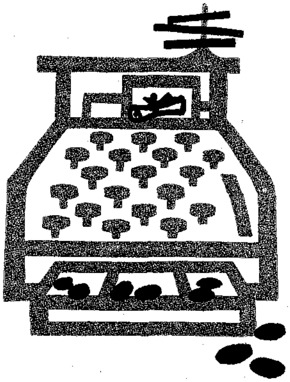
Financing Higher Education in the United States, by John D. Millet (Columbia University Press, 1952).

Student Charges and Financing Higher Education, by Richard H. Ostheimer (Columbia University Press, 1953).

WHOM TO CONTACT

High School guidance counselors

Current College catalogues (available at public libraries)



HOW TO PAY FOR COLLEGE

Four major sources furnish college students with funds for their education. They are:

SCHOLARSHIPS, GRANTS-IN-AID AND LOANS	13 percent
STUDENT EARNINGS	36 percent
PARENTS	41 percent
SAVINGS	20 percent

MONEY FROM DADDY? HOW MUCH?

Largest single source of support for students is parents. With costs rising, colleges are eager to help parents meet the problem. But families tend to *underestimate* their ability to meet costs.

Since scholarship and loan money is short, colleges feel it is only fair for each family to contribute as much from current income and assets as do other families in similar circumstances.

The College Scholarship Service, an activity of the College Entrance Examination Board, has, in cooperation with hundreds of colleges, worked out a system which estimates how much a family can contribute toward a child's college expenses from both current income and liquid assets. Here is the amount of annual support expected for a student living at college:

CURRENT	NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN FAMILY				
INCOME	1	2	3	4	5
$ 2,000	240	185	145	120	105
4,000	555	445	370	305	240
6,000	885	685	615	525	435
8,000	1,250	965	840	755	660
10,000	1,750	1,370	1,165	1,020	915
12,000	2,300	1,805	1,535	1,350	1,210

Although some colleges may disagree, many institutions also expect families to draw on their assets to pay for education.

Assets include cash savings, stocks, bonds and other investments, plus one-half the equity of the home and/or other real estate, one-half the life insurance loan value and a varying portion of holdings in business or farm. Where the family holdings are entirely in savings or stocks and bonds, the following support from these liquid assets is expected for each year of education:

LIQUID	NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN FAMILY				
ASSETS	1	2	3	4	5
$ 6,000	25	0	0	0	0
8,000	125	85	55	30	15
10,000	225	165	125	95	70
12,000	325	250	200	155	125
15,000	475	375	305	250	210
20,000	870	725	615	535	475
30,000	1,715	1,480	1,310	1,180	1,075

According to Frank H. Bowles, president of the College Entrance Examination Board, families with incomes up to $7,000 a year contribute on the average from 15 to 20 percent of their gross income to support their children in college. Families with incomes of $15,000 a year contribute on the average less than ten percent of their gross income. Up until several years ago, it was accepted that a family with an income of $8,000 could manage with effort to support a student in college.

Today, the figure has moved upward, so that a family income of $10,000 to $12,000 is now required to support a child in a private residential college. This means families in the $8,000 to $12,000 income range are now eligible for some aid funds.

WORKING YOUR WAY THROUGH

By holding down a job, two-thirds of the men and one-half of the women in college today pay some portion of their expenses.

How much any given student can earn depends on his specific skills, his age, experience, geographic location, etc. College Board President Bowles estimates that the average student can earn about one-fourth of his college costs.

However, it is possible to earn a good deal more. The problem can be approached from three sides:

1. Summer employment
2. College term jobs
3. College self-help programs

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT A FACTOR

Financial-aid officers at colleges estimate that students can earn and save the following during the summer:

	FRESHMAN	SOPH.	JUNIOR	SENIOR
MEN	$250	$300	$350	$350
WOMEN	$150	$200	$250	$250

These are average figures. Finding lucrative summer jobs takes planning and a willingness to work hard. There are, for example, jobs like selling ice cream, 12 hours a day, six days a week, which can earn a college boy up to $100 a week. There are jobs waiting on tables in resorts. There are semi-skilled laboring jobs that pay well. Girls who can type well or take shorthand can frequently earn good salaries as replacements for vacationing secretaries.

Good summer jobs are hard to find. Look early.

COLLEGE TERM JOBS

Most colleges have placement bureaus which will help students find employment, either at university facilities such as the library, dining hall, book store, or in local community part-time jobs.

SELF-HELP PROGRAMS

Some institutions have programs which enable all students to work during a portion of year in a field related to their course of study.

Other schools have cooperative dormitories or "room and board jobs," where the student lives with a family and, in return for doing household chores, receives free room and board.

LEARN NOW: PAY LATER

Borrowing for an education is not a new concept, but is becoming more popular. In 1948-49, for example, Harvard had an estimated 50 loans outstanding, totaling some $10,000. By 1958-59 they had an estimated 650 loans out totaling some $400,000.

Students in need should apply for loans directly to the college or university. The majority of institutions have their own revolving loan funds. Students can borrow money at low interest (one to four percent) and need not repay the loan until after graduation.

In addition to the schools themselves, a number of states have loan programs for students.

Many civic, educational and religious groups also will provide loans to students.

NATIONAL DEFENSE STUDENT LOANS

A financial aid program for students was set up with the enactment of the National Defense Education Act in September 1958. The loans will be repaid over a ten-year period beginning one year after the student completes his education. There will be a three percent interest charge during this time.

Almost no student should be kept out of college today simply for lack of money. Even students who have to help support their families can continue their education beyond high school.

There are municipal and state colleges where fees are very low. There are abundant job opportunities and combination scholarship and loan programs.

Colleges have traditionally requested tuition and room and board payments at the beginning of each semester. Now, however, it is possible to spread out the payments on a monthly basis by obtaining short-term installment loans.

INSTALLMENT PLAN DATA

Detailed information on various kinds of installment plans can be obtained from individual colleges, local banks and these agencies:

Education Funds, Inc.
10 Dorrance St., Providence 3, Rhode Island.
Funds for Education, Inc.
319 Lincoln St., Manchester, New Hampshire.
Insured Tuition Payment Plan
38 Newbury St., Boston 16, Massachusetts.
The Tuition Plan, Inc.
1 Park Ave., New York 16, New York.

WHAT TO READ

How to Pay for that College Education, and Find the Most Suitable College, by G. Adams (Greenberg, 1957).

How to Get Into College, by Frank H. Bowles (E. P. Dutton & Co., 1958).

College Bound, by Samuel C. Brownstein (Barron's Educational Series, Inc.).

How to Finance a College Education, by W. Bradford Craig (Henry Holt & Co., 1959).

Fine's American College Counselor & Guide, by Benjamin Fine (Prentice Hall).

The College Handbook, by Donald S. Karl and Barbara L. Diehl (eds.) 1959-61, College Entrance Examination Board.

Lovejoy's College Guide, by Clarence E. Lovejoy (Simon and Schuster, 1959, fifth edition).

Scholarships, Fellowships, and Loans, by S. Norman Feingold (Vol. III, 1955, Bellman Publishing Co. Inc.).

College Ahead, by Eugene S. Wilson and Charles A. Bucher (Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1958).

College Expenses & Ways to Meet Them, New York State Education Department (University of the State of New York).

WHOM TO CONTACT

High School guidance counselor
Individual colleges you wish to attend
The department of education in your state

HOW TO RATE AND CHOOSE A COLLEGE

Five vital points must be considered by parents anxious to increase their child's chance of winding up at the school that is best for him—and to avoid the heartbreak that comes from poor planning.

Approach the choice of a college with an open mind. There is not just one *college at which your child would be happy.*

Be honest with yourself in evaluating your child's chances to get into a given college. There is no substitute for the required scholastic record.

Plan early for all colleges. Eighth or ninth grade is not too soon.

Plan carefully and earnestly. The selection of a college should not be left to whim, bias, snobbery or chance.

Let the final choice of a college be your child's. He will do his best work at the school where he is happiest.

In theory there are over 2,200 institutions from which to select one college. It is possible to narrow the choices quickly and easily. Basically, these decisions have to do with the *admission, standards, program, cost, size, location* and *type of enrollment.* The individual must decide for himself what he wants to study.

HOW DOES THE COLLEGE RATE?

An accredited institution means that it is named on a list or lists put out by six regional associations of colleges and universities.

Schools are also accredited by a number of professional bodies, such as the Engineers Council for Professional Development and the American Medical Association. An institution placed on these lists is one that meets at least the minimum standards that have been agreed upon by all institutions of its type.

This is important for the student choosing a college. It means that work he does in an accredited college will be recognized by other colleges, graduate schools and professional schools. Some state universities and state education departments also issue lists of institutions in their own state for local use. *These lists are not usually given the same weight as regional and professional lists.*

The United States Office of Education does not do any accrediting itself. But it does issue a bulletin entitled *Accredited Higher Institutions*, which lists all institutions that are accredited by any recognized authority. There are always good reasons why a college is not accredited. The school may have an inadequate library, low admission standards, low faculty salaries that cannot attract good teachers or such a poor financial structure that the college's future is dubious.

COLLEGE STATURE VS. SIZE

Small colleges offer an experience in social living that large ones cannot duplicate. The student is a larger fish in a smaller pond, his relationships with professors are closer. He knows the student body more intimately. He cannot "get lost" in a small college and has a vivid sense of belonging to it.

On the other hand, some students would feel hemmed in by these very qualities. They prefer the anonymity and impersonality of the big university where they can explore and operate more freely. The larger institutions, with more comprehensive resources, can command and pay for better faculty brains; laboratories, libraries and other facilities will be more varied and ample.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCATION

Should a student go to a college next door, in the next city or 1,000 miles away? By living at home and going to a college nearby, he can reduce expenses and extend his acquaintance among the people he may be associating with for the rest of his life.

Yet, there are advantages in seeing and living in an unfamiliar region of the country. Whereas some students will be happier near home, others will profit in maturity and independence by putting 1,000 miles between themselves and their families.

COED COLLEGES: PROS AND CONS

Those in favor of coed institutions say they provide for easy, normal relationships between the sexes. Others believe young people work better if the sexes are separated; that they will develop a more serious attitude toward the academic side of college if they are not distracted by frivolities; that constant contact with the opposite sex causes tension and a less healthy emotional life.

"PRESTIGE" SCHOOLS

A special problem is presented by the so-called "prestige" colleges. There are a dozen or two which are known around the country. Every region has its local favorites. Such institutions usually have earned their reputations; they have the highest academic standards and many of the best teachers and scholars in the nation.

But too often parents and children are attracted to these schools for the wrong reasons. They are not interested in the superb educational opportunities they offer. They are drawn by snob appeal and name value. Even if a student has the ability to get into one, it may not always be the best place for him.

Once these decisions (large vs. small, close vs. far away, coed vs. one-sex, lesser-known vs. prestige) are reached, the number of colleges to be considered is reduced to workable dimensions.

MAKING THE FINAL CHOICE

Look at the courses each college you are still considering requires of all students. *Look* at your particular field of interest and see how many teachers there are in the field. *Check* to see how many courses there are which emphasize work in small groups. *Find out* how much independent study you might be encouraged to do. *See* whether the college has a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa or Sigma Xi, honor societies,

The college catalogue, however, cannot tell you all you should want to know. It can tell you that a certain department has two professors, that these professors have their Ph.D.s. It cannot tell you if they are dull or lively lecturers, or if they are primarily concerned with their students or their own scholarly pursuits.

A VISIT TO THE COLLEGE

Best way to learn of the educational program, faculty, facilities, spirit and atmosphere of a college is to visit the campus. Be familiar with the college catalogue. *Write well in advance* to tell the director of admissions when you are coming. *Plan to visit the campus* at a time of normal college routine. *Come with a list of questions* that the catalogue has suggested or left unanswered; ask them of the admissions department, students and professors. *Look at the buildings*—are they clean, well-equipped and well-maintained? Do you think you could live comfortably in them? Are the recreation facilities satisfactory? *Look at the library* to see how many students are using it. *Arrange to eat in the college dining hall,* to see what kind of food you would be eating as a student. *Attend classes*—in different subjects and on different levels. *Try to get some idea of the student life in the college.*

SPEAK TO ALUMNI

In addition to a campus visit try to talk to college alumni in your community. Although some are uncritically loyal and some have not kept up with the recent changes in their alma mater, they can be a valuable source of information.

Alumni may be of help to you in another way: some may serve as references; and some colleges rely on interviews by alumni as part of their admission procedure.

MAKING THE "RIGHT" DECISION

To make the right decision, a student has to analyze his own abilities, aspirations and temperament. He has to find a college that makes him feel at home, both academically and socially. A student should start with himself—not with the college.

Each college is a good college for some students. But by the same token it may be a poor college for others. On the basis of the individual's knowledge of himself and of colleges, his problem is to find several colleges that are good ones for him.

There are very few inferior colleges in the U.S. Most of them have been closed by the accrediting agencies and the good sense of the American college student in refusing to stay in a poor college. The problem of choice is not that of choosing between good and bad; it is a problem of deciding what is best for the individual.

WHAT TO READ

How to Get Into College, by Frank H. Bowles (Dutton, N.Y., 1958).

Planning for College and Career, by Samuel C. Brownstein (College Bound; Barron's Educational Series, 1957).

How to be Accepted by the College of Your Choice, by Benjamin Fine (Channel Press, Great Neck, N.Y., 1957).

Lovejoy's College Guide, by Clarence E. Lovejoy (Simon & Schuster, N.Y., 1959).

Which College For you? by Edward Hodnett (Harper, N.Y., 1960).

Is College For Me? by Editors of Sterling (Sterling, N.Y., 1959).

Accredited Higher Institutions, by Theresa Birch Wilkins (1956).

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- ***HANDLING THE AGED***
- ***MENTAL HEALTH***
- ***THE SCIENTIFIC USE OF LEISURE***

And many others . . .

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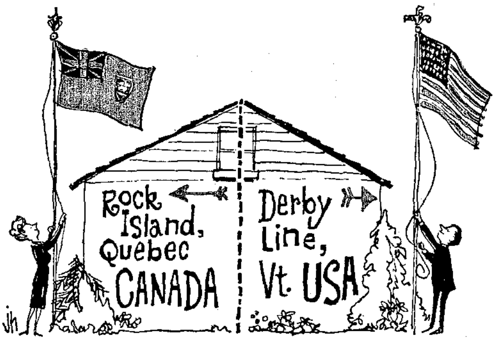

A village betwixt and between

BY MARTIN AND MARCIA ABRAMSON

You can even change countries by tossing in your sleep in this amazing community that straddles the border between Canada and the U.S.

Ever since the first Roman tax collector was sent out to collect his tithes, citizens of the world have been seeking new ways to foil this agent of government. So few have succeeded that the case of a Canadian woman, Mrs. Elric Cordeau, merits special attention. When the tax man recently ordered Mrs. Cordeau to pay a Canadian tax for use of her new television set, she quietly pointed out that she was going to move her set south of the border, into the U.S., which has no such tax.

The move entailed little relocation, since the boundary line between Canada and the U.S. bisects Mrs. Cordeau's living room. She is a resident of one of the world's strangest communities—a community of 2,500 that belongs to two countries. It is technically divided into the "Twin Villages" of Rock Island, Quebec, and Derby Line, Vermont, but it is a contiguous international settlement.

The business and social lives of the residents of "Twin Villages" are completely and cordially interwoven. "People in this community don't think of themselves as Canadians or Americans, but rather feel they're part of both countries," says Herbert Rice, a long-time resident of Derby Line and retired Chief U. S. Customs Inspector. Water is supplied by an American company, while the electricity comes from Canada. Canadians who live close to the line receive their mail via the U.S. Post Office, while American-

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made phone calls go through a Canadian switchboard.

Armistice Day is always celebrated as a joint American-Canadian affair; residents celebrate the national holidays of both countries. Everybody carries both U. S. and Canadian money and most people speak both English and French. And though the villages have separate governments, the officials work together on all important projects.

Regulations established in Ottawa and Washington, D.C., have had odd repercussions in "Twin Villages." When Mrs. Cordeau visited Montreal some years back and brought a parrot home with her, Canadian immigration officials warned her that the U. S. Public Health Service forbade the importation of parrots. Mrs. Cordeau's kitchen, bedroom and half of her living room are in Canada. The U. S. part of her home includes a second bedroom, a dining room and the other half of her living room. Being properly law-abiding, she kept the bird in her Canadian kitchen.

Two years later, however, the parrot suddenly stopped talking and whistling. Mrs. Cordeau decided the bird needed a change of scene. She felt that her dining room would make a much more pleasant home for it. But that was "foreign" territory. Thereupon Mrs. Cordeau petitioned the U. S. Surgeon-General for permission to transport Polly from kitchen to dining room.

The Surgeon-General informed her that the ban on parrots had been established because some of these birds carry the disease of psittacosis.

If Mrs. Cordeau's bird were found to be healthy, it could be moved. The bird was found to be free of disease, and was transported to the dining room. But to Mrs. Cordeau's disgust, Polly wouldn't behave properly in the dining room, either, and had to be given away.

Some boundary-line residents have their bedrooms divided between the U. S. and Canada and have been known to move from country to country when they toss in their sleep.

When an outbreak of hoof and mouth disease caused the U. S. to ban imports of dairy products, a conscientious citizen asked immigration officer Rocco Novia for advice. He shopped in Canada, he said, and he liked to drink a bottle of milk at bedtime in a bed that was split by the border. Could this get him into any trouble? "Drink your milk at the Canadian head of the bed, not the foot, and you'll have nothing to worry about," Novia said.

The town library also straddles the border. The reading room is on U. S. soil, while the bookstacks are in Canada. A thief fleeing Vermont police once broke into the library and was caught hiding among the bookstacks. But the police later had to release him when his lawyer pointed out they had no authority to make arrests on Canadian "soil."

Johnson Taplin, an American, was the first known settler in the "Twin Villages." He built a home near the border in 1796, thinking he was in the U. S. Later, when he found he was living in Quebec, he didn't bother to move. Other set-

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EAST-WEST CONTEST, OCT 5

"Is a million dollars worth of face cream equal to a million dollars worth of hydro-electric power? . . .

". . . one of the central, double-jointed questions in the East-West power struggle is this: Can the Communists build the hard productive strength they need before dissatisfied consumer demand deflects their efforts into broader, spongier civilian fields, and can we take the productive strength we already have and make something more constructive out of it, after we have been flooded with an abundance of questionable value?"

SENATE DEBATES A FLORAL EMBLEM, MAR 18

"How about the cowslip or that hardy political perennial, the purple poppycock?"

LUMUMBA LEARNS TO DRIVE, AUG 15

"Somewhere on the drive through the tidy British Isles, where history scrapes your fenders, the idea hit me that there is a definite connection between the highway chaos in London or Los Angeles and the political chaos of the Congo. In each instance there are too many vehicles on the road, but Lumumba, as a beginner in politics, is, in his way, exercising the same right to block traffic as the inexperienced driver with a learner's license. The new nations and the new drivers demand to be recognized . . . The question is how to keep them purposefully moving."

CUSPIDORS IN CONGRESS, AUG 30

"The spittoon is no longer a fixture in the modern American office. But it is still standard equipment in the U. S. Congress . . .

". . . there is no active quarrel with the cuspidors but a rebellion is brewing against the parliamentary fixtures on which important measures . . . have been so firmly snagged . . .

"The Rules committee can virtually dictate what legislation Congress enacts even though complementary bills have been passed by both houses . . .

"In contrast to this parliamentary monstrosity, the venerable Congressional cuspidor is a veritable Grecian urn."

CUBAN CRISIS, OCT 13

". . . the Castro government is spending some $100,000,000 a year on anti-American propaganda in Latin America — possibly, though not now provably, with Communist assistance. This is nearly as much as the entire budget for world-wide activities of the United States Information Agency."

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KEEP INFORMED IN '61

tlers, both American citizens and subjects of Great Britain, began to build homes near Taplin without regard for the boundary line, and the settlements grew into the "Twin Villages." An adjacent village, Stanstead, Quebec, is so closely identified with the other two municipalities that the "Twin Villages" are sometimes called the "Three Villages."

The greatest crisis in the community's history came in 1812, when the U.S. and Great Britain declared war on each other. At first it looked as if neighbor would have to fight neighbor, but the town fathers got together and made a historic decision. No matter what orders were issued in London, Ottawa or Washington, D.C., the citizens of Derby Line and Rock Island would not take up arms against one another. The town simply pretended the war didn't exist.

During the Prohibition era, Americans and Canadians in the "Twin Villages" devised ingenious ways of circumventing the U. S. law. Many Canadians built ramshackle taverns on the northern side of the boundary and did a brisk business serving Vermont natives and American tourists. The liquor bottles and glasses were stacked on a table just inside Canada, while the chairs for the customers were placed in Vermont. Whenever raids were made, the Americans would simply set their glasses down on the table, inside Canada, and then lean back into their own country, immune to the law's touch.

One thing which Americans and Canadians can't share are elections. Many children enjoy dual citizenship, but when the time comes to vote, they have to declare allegiance to one country or the other. One native of the community who subsequently became active in Canadian politics got the shock of his life at a family reunion. He'd always assumed his birthplace was on the Canadian side of the border, but a relative produced a map which proved he'd been born just south of the line. Canadian law then stipulated that if you are born of Canadian parents, but on foreign soil, you must formally declare a desire for Canadian citizenship before the age of 22 or forfeit that citizenship. The man had never bothered with any such formal request, and now realized that all his activities in the Dominion had been illegal.

"I guess this ends your political career," he was told.

"Heck, no," he answered. "I'll just run for office in Vermont!"

MARQUEE MISCHIEF

Seven Brides For Seven Brothers—A Night To Remember

—MARY MIDDLETON

SIGN ON STATE THEATER, Endicott, New York: Love Me Or Leave Me—All That Heaven Allows

—MARY CAHILL

she sleeps on the earthen floor

Nga, Vietnamese, age 4. Lives with mother, sister and brother in shed with thatched roof and beaten earth floor. Mother ill with heart disease. Cannot work. Older sister also seriously ill earns 27¢ per day. Family sold only possession . . . a bed for $2.08. Mother looks on children with despair. Help to Nga means hope, life itself to whole family. Help vital.

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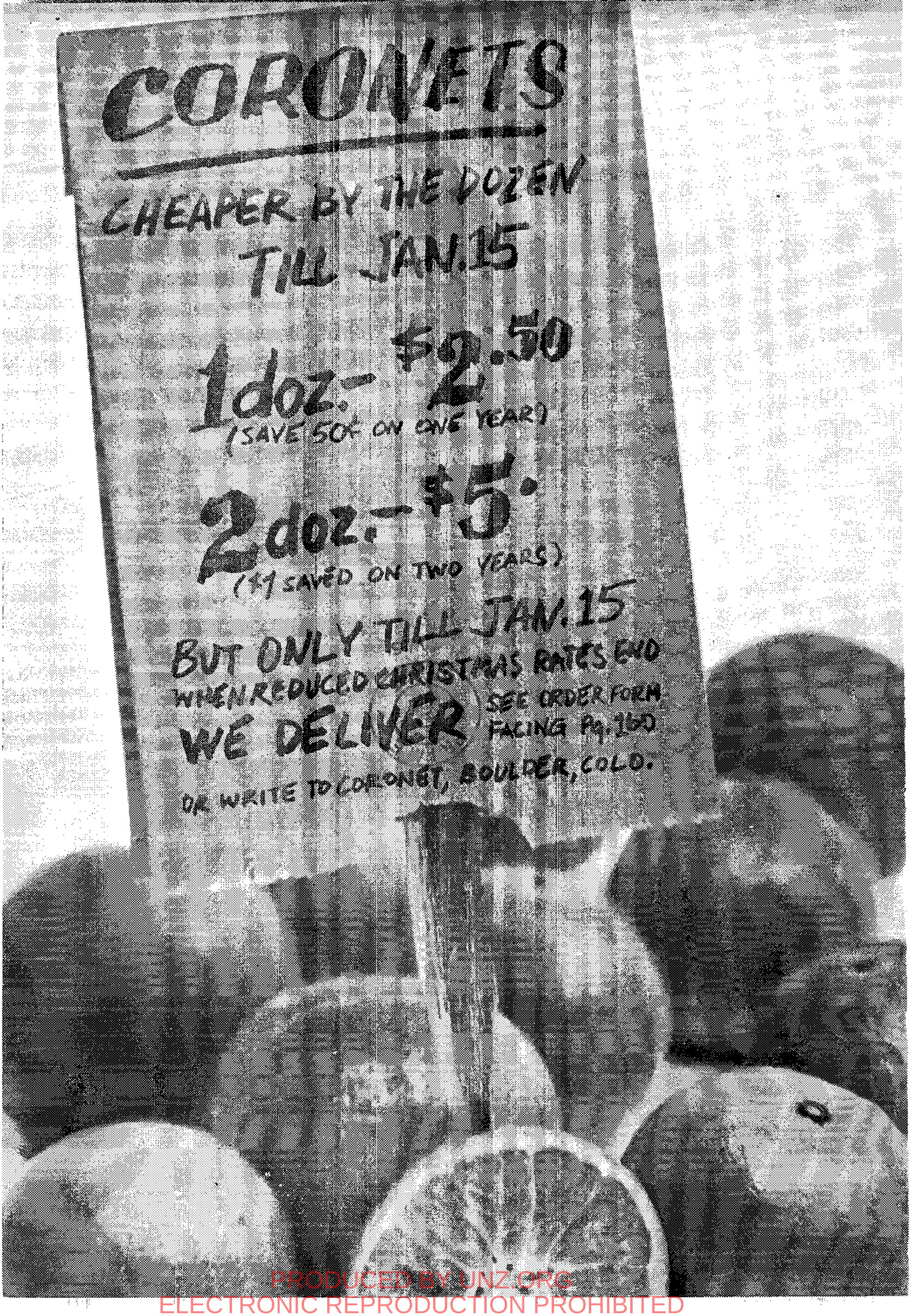
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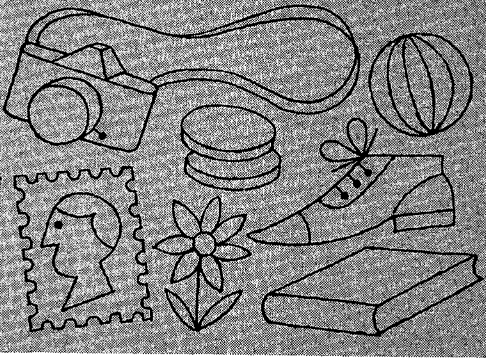

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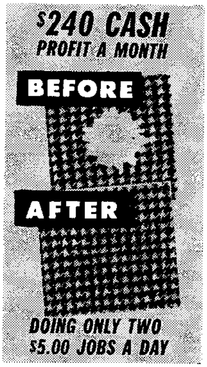

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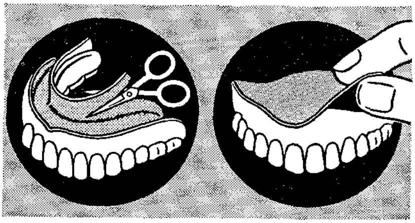

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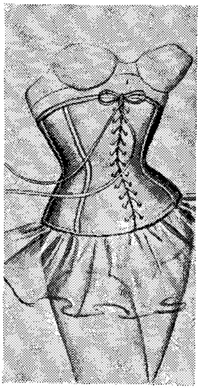

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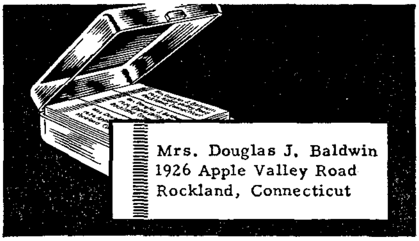

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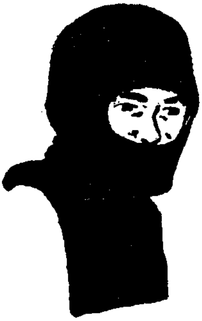

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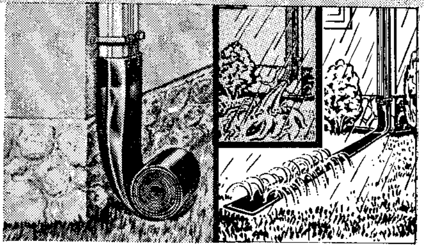

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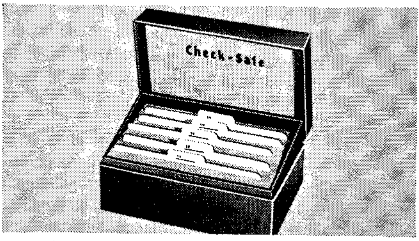

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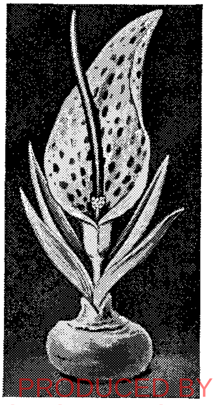

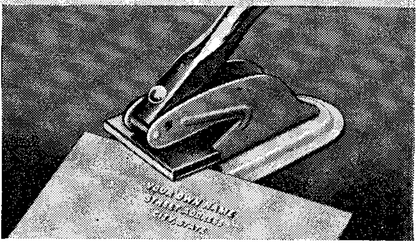

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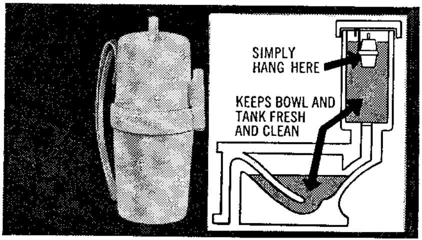

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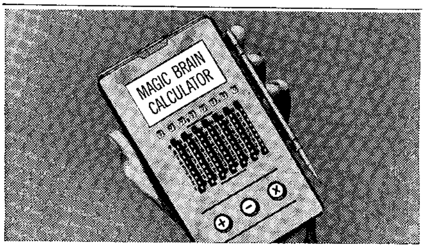

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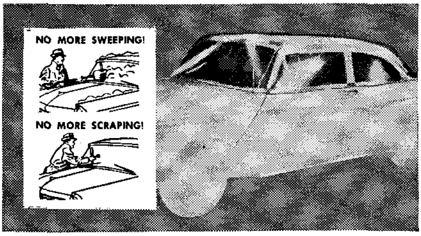

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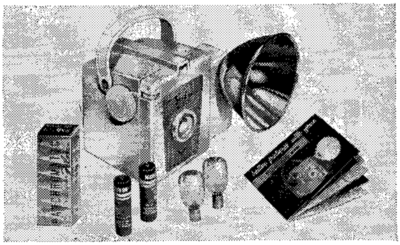

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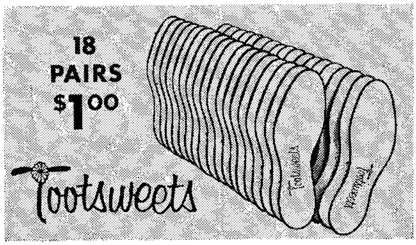

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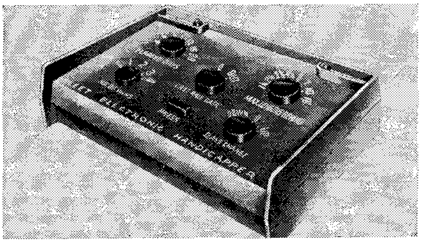
See how The Sound Way to Easy Reading can help him to read and spell better in a few weeks. New home-tutoring course drills your child in phonics with records and cards. Easy to use. University tests and parents' reports show that children gain up to full year's grade in reading skill in 6 weeks. Write today for your free illustrated folder and low price on The Sound Way to Easy Reading. Bremner-Davis Phonics, Department D-16, Wilmette, Illinois.



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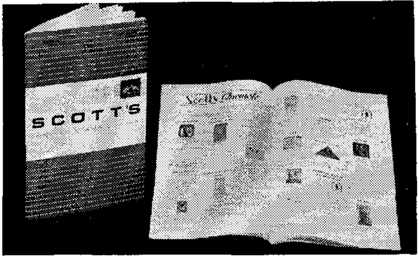

STAMP COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Get more fun out of stamp collecting with Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal. Learn the stories behind the stamps. Get latest stamp news. Keep up with stamp world events. Each copy carries latest prices, new issue information, catalogue changes, articles, illustrations, facts of interest to help you buy and collect wisely and get the most enjoyment out of the stamps you now own. By subscription only. $4 a year. Canada $4.50. Foreign $5. Payment with order, please. SCOTT Dept. JC, Box 402 Radio City, New York 19, N. Y.

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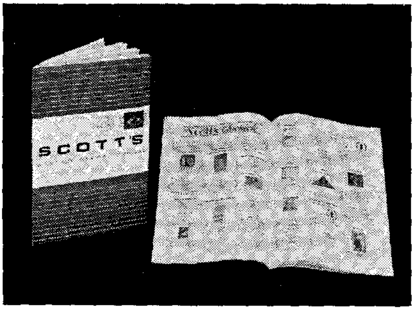

SCOTT'S MONTHLY STAMP JOURNAL

There's more to stamp collecting than pasting stamps into albums. There's the fun of learning the stories behind the stamps; the pleasures of meeting famous people who, like you, are also collectors. Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal will help add some of these ingredients to your own collecting activities. The Journal is chock full of articles, new-issue information, price-change news, book news and reviews, stamp sidelights, etc. There's a Chronicle of New Issues each month, too, to help keep your Scott Catalogues current and up to date. The Journal is available by subscription only from SCOTT'S MONTHLY STAMP JOURNAL—Boulder, Colorado—Dept. RU. Please send payment with order: $4; $4.50 Canada; $5 Foreign. Get your order in now and start with the first 1961 issue.

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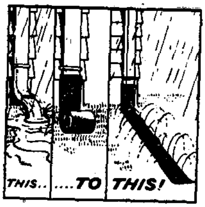
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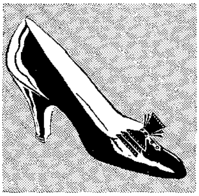

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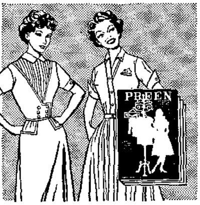

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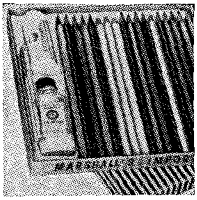

At home, full or part-time with new Photo Painting Pencils. Earn money now by coloring photos, snapshots, and Polaroid prints. Studios and friends will pay to have photos colored. Rush $4.98 for complete coloring Kit (includes 18 pencils) or send for Free instructions. Marshall's, 171 N. 9th St., Bklyn. 11, N.Y. At photo art & hobby stores everywhere.

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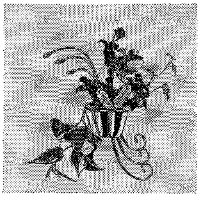

Hand-spun solid brass planter and graceful, rich plated brass scroll bracket combine to make this an elegant wall accent. A highly appreciated gift singly or in pairs. Easily planted with living plants or artificial flowers. 19" scroll. $11.95 in prs. $6.95 ea. ppd. Money back guar. Many other decorative accessories available. Colorific House, Box 325, Evansville 4, Ind.

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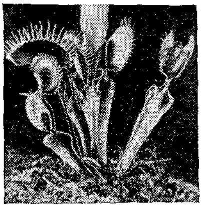

Bloom into carniverous plants—camouflaged by breath-taking Oriental beauty! They'll actually obtain food by catching and devouring small insects. A scent, odorless to humans, lures the insect to the trap, which closes, consumes him and reopens. Bulbs start developing traps in about 3-4 weeks. 2 bulbs, 79¢ ppd. Spencer Gifts, Z-19 Spencer Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.

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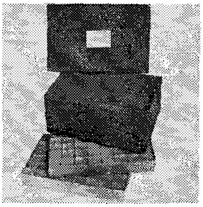

After the holidays, store Christmas tree decorations in our red heavy-duty cardboard chest. Especially designed to store 96 large or 300 small ornaments in two lift-out divided trays, space below for 8 sets of lights, tinsel, decorative rope, under tree items. Sets up to 27x18x12". $4.25 ppd. No COD's. Parsnip Hollow Products, Dept. C-1, East Haddam, Conn.

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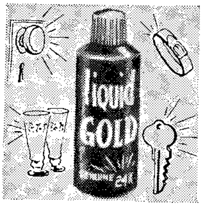

Now transform unsightly metals into shimmering golden treasures! They'll never tarnish or need polishing. Plates copper, brass, bronze, steel, tin, iron, nickel, etc. Easy to use. Requires no special equipment, electricity or skill. Supply to plate 100 sq. in., $1.00 ppd. Spencer Gifts, Z-16 Spencer Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.

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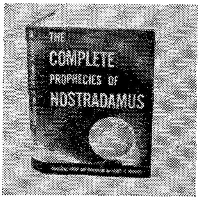

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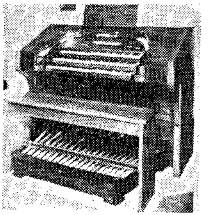

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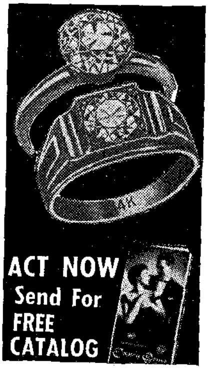

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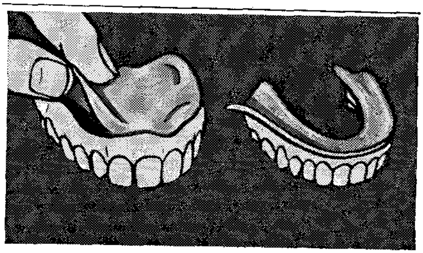

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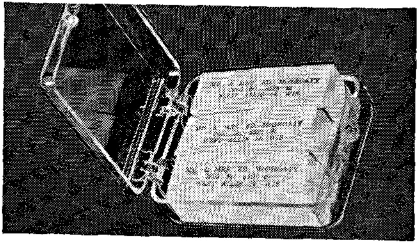

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1000 sparkling gummed name and address labels nicely printed with your full name and address with a lovely plastic box for just $1, postpaid! Special: 3 orders for $2.00. 5 orders or more at 75¢ per order. Worth much, much more! Stick 'em on letters, checks, pkgs., etc. Big bargain! Makes a fine gift! 300 name and address labels 50¢. Same fine quality labels but in plastic box. Just 50¢ postpaid for 300 labels. Money back guaranteed. Tower Press, Inc., Box 591-KT, Lynn, Massachusetts.

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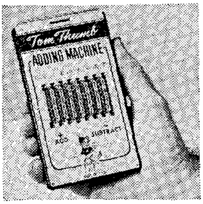

$1.98 ea. or 2 for $3.69. Add—Subtr.—Mult.—Divide. Does all 4 operations. Handles 9 columns of numbers. Settle for no less. Leatherette case. Lowest price adder made in America. Beware of cheapened foreign imitations. Money back guarantee. Agents wanted. $1.98 add 4% tax in Pa. Tom Thumb, Dept. J-151, P.O. Box 5066, Philadelphia 11, Pa.

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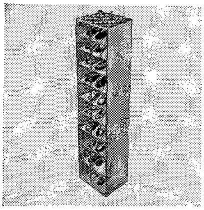

More room, less clutter in closet with shoes up off the floor, safe from dust in this handsome bag. Holds 10 pairs (his or hers) in full view, 1 pr. per shelf. Heavy gauge, see-thru plastic; quilted top & binding. Full length zipper so shoes are easy to reach. Hangs from closet rod. 12¾" x 57". $3.98 ppd. Spencer Gifts, Z-18 Spencer Bldg., Atlantic City, N.J.

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ONE DROP HOLDS
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MENDS LIKE NEW!

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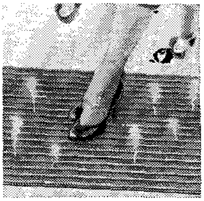

No more cold feet. Keeps feet, ankles comfortably warm. Portable, lightweight (5 lbs.) all-rubber mat. Operates on any 110-volt AC or DC outlet, consumes less than 100 watts, 14" x 21". Can be used in office, store, or home. 12-mo. guar. $7.95 ppd. Interstate Rubber Products Corp., 908 Avila St., Los Angeles 12, Cal. Dept. 506; 9108 Meyers Rd., Detroit 28, Mich.

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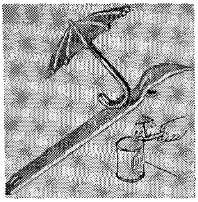
NO-SPRAY BEER CAN OPENER



Here's to no more beer in your eye! New "No Spray" opener protects you and the ceiling from sudden updrafts, with a small umbrella, fastened right to it! Regular size, or golden-toned metal with umbrella to match. Fun, decorative, really useful. $1.00 ppd. Spencer Gifts, Z-23 Spencer Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.

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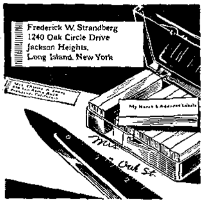

Any message up to 4 lines neatly printed in black on white, gilt edged gummed paper 1½ in. long. Padded and packed with clear 2¼ in. plastic box. Note we tell you our sizes. 1000 for $1, any 5 orders, $4; any 10, $7.50; any 25 for $15. Via air, add 21¢ per 1000. Guaranteed Prompt delivery. Bruce Bolind, 10 Bolind Bldg., Boulder 17, Colorado. Thank you kindly.

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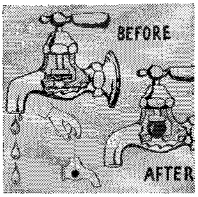

Stops drips and leaks where others fail. Easy to install—just drop in—no screws or tools needed. Made of sturdy neoprene to resist hot water, grease, oil, etc. Lasts 10 times longer than old-fashioned flat washers. Never wears out inner seat. Kit of 12 Ball Sealers to fit any faucet. Only $1. ppd. Guar. Damar's, 56-A, Damar Bldg., Elizabeth, N.J.

$1 PHOTO SPECIAL $1

Greatest values ever offered. Enlarged from any snapshot, photo or negative. 4 5x7 enlargements 1 colored in oil or 2 8x10 enlargements 1 colored in oil. Also, 11x14 colored in oil $1.98 (1 to a customer). Send color of eyes, hair & clothes. Payment with order. We pay Post. Allstate Photo Serv., 1180 B'way, Dept. CO, N. Y. 1, N. Y.

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Den-Shur-Cup meets all denture care needs. Grand gift idea! Safe, smart container is unbreakable opaque plastic. Spill-proof sealed lid, slip-proof finger grips. Endorsed by dentists—over 1,000,000 in use for plates & bridgework. Specify white, pink, blue & name to be imprinted. $1 ppd. Two for $1.75 from Den-Shur-Cup Co., 3092F, Steinway St., Queens 3, N. Y.

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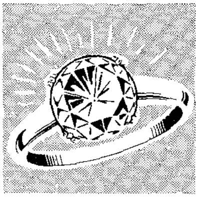

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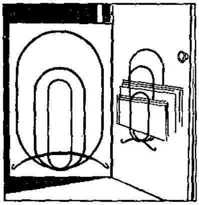
STORE BAGS NEATLY—$1



Now, end the clutter and mess of storing paper bags—keep them handy, yet neatly in place between the springy oval racks of this Bag Keeper. Holds dozens of all size bags—even place mats, doilies, napkins, mail, etc. Fastens on wall or out of view on back of closet or cabinet door in a jiffy. Only $1 ppd. Satisfaction guar. Damar's, 56-A Damar Bldg., Elizabeth, N. J.

60 TO 80? YOU MAY BE INSURABLE!

Let us tell you how you can still apply for a $1,000 life insurance policy to help take care of final expenses without burdening your family. You can handle the entire transaction by mail. No one will call on you. Simply mail postcard giving year of birth to Old American Insurance Company, Dept. L125M, 4900 Oak, Kansas City, Missouri.

(Continued on next page)

IT'S GREAT TO BE TALLER

Just step into "Elevators" amazing height-increasing shoes and be almost 2 inches taller. Important inches that bring new respect in business, admiration from her. "Elevators" look like other fine shoes; so tall men as well as short men wear them with no one the wiser. For free booklet of 34 styles write Brockton Footwear, Inc. Dept. 201B, Brockton, Mass.

SPRAY FROST AWAY, IN 60 SECONDS!

Windshield De-Icer removes every trace of ice, frost, sleet in a minute! Just spray! Have clear view for safe driving. No scraping, no frozen fingers. Prevents re-icing. Airlines use it. Spray windows before a freeze for protection to 3 days. 9 oz. spray can, 98¢ ppd. Spencer Gifts, Z-21 Spencer Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.

SKOUT DOESN'T EMBARRASS MEN!

SKOUT for men

Outdoor men now get needed face & hand protection with no lingering perfume. Double purpose skin conditioner braces face against wind, weather, indoor dryness. Soothes, helps heal nicks, irritation after shaves. "Balances" skin to guard against hand chapping. No sticky feel. Unbreakable flask $2 ppd. Webber & Stuart, Inc., Box 2077, Phila 3, Pa.

CATSUP & MUSTARD HOLDERS—$1 EA.

Bring the condiments to your table in royal attire. Just wash the store label off and place bottle in a pierced serving jacket that harmonizes with your finest china and silverware. Chrome plated, they glisten mirror bright. Specify catsup, mustard or both. Only $1 per holder, $2 per pr., post paid. Satisfaction guar. Damar's, 56-A Damar Bldg., Elizabeth, N. J.

PERFORM CARD MYSTERIES WITH EASE!

MYSTERIOUS DECK
WONDER DECK

Wonder Deck makes it simple! Each card in this dubious 52 is Marked. You, and only you, can easily read each one from the back. Markings are undetectable to the uninstructed. Bridge size, quality linen finish. With instructions for thrilling tricks. For fun and "magic" only, of course. $1.49 ppd. Spencer Gifts, Z-22 Spencer Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.

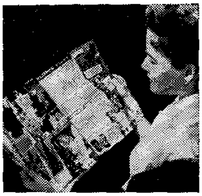
IF YOU ARE UNDER 80 . . .

. . . and over 50 years, a $500.00 life insurance policy can help pay last expenses without burdening family or friends. Low rates . . . money-back guarantee . . . non-assessable . . . handled entirely by mail. Men or women in good health send name, address and age to Security Life Insurance Co. of America, 137-A East Grant St., Minneapolis 3, Minn.

852 DIFFERENT STAMPS $1.00

A remarkable collection including F. D. Roosevelt memorials, Queen Elizabeth coronations. Lovely sets from Monaco—Grace Kelly wedding set of 5 etc. . . . plus von Hindenburg set of 17, Laos UN set, stamps from Ghana, Congo & other new African nations, 852 all different only $1 to introduce our approval service. Elmont Stamp Co., 100 Ruby St., Elmont, N. Y.

UNIQUE GARDEN CATALOG FREE

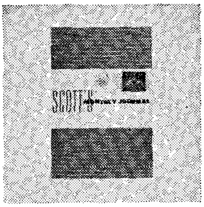


Everything you've ever dreamed of growing for beauty or profit! Flower seeds, bulbs, vegetable seeds, trees, shrubs, evergreens, house plants, etc., including brand new varieties you can't buy elsewhere. Buy by mail and save! Request free catalog now from this long-established firm: Henry Field's, 7604 Oak St., Shenandoah, Iowa.

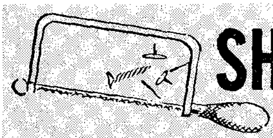
REMOVES UGLY HAIR FOR GOOD!

Now you can painlessly, safely, privately remove unwanted hairs one by one —for good—by destroying hair roots. Pencil-like Pellatron works by electrolytic method used by professionals. No wires or plug-ins needed. Save many dollars. Our guarantees must work for you, or money back. $12.50 ppd.; COD, $1 deposit. Mitchum Co., Dept. 45AX, Paris, Tenn.

STAMP COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

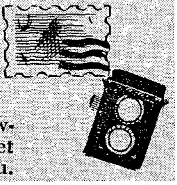


Get more fun out of stamp collecting with Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal. Learn the stories behind the stamps. Get latest stamp news. Keep up with stampworld events. Each copy carries pages of new-issue information. Fully illustrated. $4 a year. Canada $4.50. Foreign $5. Send payment with order to Scott, Dept. C-1, Box 402 Radio City, N.Y. 19, N.Y.



SHOPPING GUIDE

Classified



The special Shopping Guide below offers you a showcase of many unique products and services. Coronet hopes you will find items of interest and value to you.

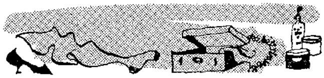
FOR THE WOMEN

TALL-GALS of all ages buy shoes Direct by Mail. Smart 5th Av. styles as low as $5.95. Perfect fit. Sizes to 13: AAAAA to C. Send today for new Free 32-page booklet ET. No risk to you with Money-back guarantee. Shoecraft, 603 Fifth Ave., New York 17.

KILL the hair root! With the famous Mahler Hair Removal Epilator, you can destroy unwanted hair permanently in the privacy of your own home. Send 10¢ for "New Radiant Beauty" booklet to Mahler's Inc., Dept. 341A, Providence 15, Rhode Island.

MEDICAL Tablet Discovery for Psoriasis, Tropisan the simple pill taken by mouth for horrid crusts, scales of psoriasis. Say goodbye to smelly, greasy oils and salves. Tropisan, newly discovered medical tablet gives blessed relief for itchy scales, other unsightly external symptoms of psoriasis. Absolutely safe, fast, easy to take. No mess, no bandages to mar work or play. Reports acclaim Tropisan relieved unsightly external symptoms to some degree with continuous use. To date neither medical science nor Tropisan can offer a cure for psoriasis so always keep an extra box of Tropisan on hand whenever old or new patches appear or recur. Send $1.00 today for trial offer. Tropisan Drug Co., Dept. M-45, 11 East 47th St., New York 17, N. Y.

FREE! Maternity Apparel Catalog and Free list of Baby names! Hundreds of advanced styles for every occasion. $2.95 to $29.95. Also sportswear; mix match separates; corsets, bras, lingerie. Crawford's, Dept. 62, 1015 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Mo.



SEW Aprons at home for stores. No charge for material to fill orders. Quality, service and reliability are the backbone of our business. In our fifth successful year. Write: Adco Mfg. Co., Bastrop 40, Louisiana.

EXCELLENT income possible mailing advertising literature for growing organization. Literature, lists, stamps given free. Free information. Continental Mailers, Box 5523P, Philadelphia 43, Pa.

50 VALENTINES only 25¢. Make biggest money showing friends best greeting card sellers for every occasion All Year—Mother's, Father's Day, Easter, Birthday, Everyday Assortments, Gifts, Stationery. Samples on approval. Send 25¢ for Valentine Special. Midwest, 1113 Washington, Dept. 612-G, St. Louis 1, Mo.

MAKE $25 to $35 weekly addressing envelopes. Our instructions reveal how. Glenway, Dept. C, Box 6568, Cleveland 1, Ohio.

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I'LL send you Free stocking sample newest advancement in hosiery since nylon. Patented, full-length. Stays up over-the-knee without supporters, without girdle! Nationally advertised price $1.95. Make money introducing to friends at $1.00 pair. Write today. American Mills, Department 705, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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BORROW $100 to $600 By Mail. Quick, Easy, Private. No Co-Signers. Repay in 24 small monthly payments. For the amount you want write today to Dial Finance Co., 410 Kilpatrick Bldg., Dept. A-24, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

LOANS Entirely By Mail—$600 Or Less. For any purpose. Fast service. Repay in 24 monthly payments. There's a plan to suit your income. Write: Budget Finance Co., Dept. A-110, 114 S. 17, Omaha 2, Nebr.

NEED Worlds of Help? Borrow up to $600 for any purpose entirely by mail. Repay in 24 monthly payments. Write for free loan application: World Finance Co., 620 Symes Bldg., Dept. 110-1, Denver 2, Colo.

FOR THE MEN

WIDE Shoes for Men! E to EEEEE Only-Sizes 5 to 13. We can fit you in the styles you like but can't find in wide widths. Top quality. Not sold in stores. Money Back Guarantee. Write for Free Catalog today. Hitchcock Shoes, Hingham 121-H, Mass.

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DANCING Shoes-Costumes, Tap, Ballet, Toe and Acrobatic, Leotards, Tu Tus, Opera Hose, Tights, Fabrics, Skating Skirts, Baton Twirling Supplies, Boots, Plumes, Baton Uniforms, Uniform Supplies. Catalog 25¢. Quincon, Box 422T, Quincy, Mass.

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"8 MISTAKES Parents Make." Every parent should have this new book about child training. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Parents Association, Dept. 1351, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

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NOW stop toilet leaks forever! Try this new miracle vinyl tank ball that really works. Reseats itself in new position each time. Install yourself, no tools required. Guaranteed 5 years. Send $1.00 to Rol-O-Valve, Box 197, Americus, Ga.

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PROFESSIONAL comedy books! 31 titles. 25,000 gags, one-liners, stories, dialogs, bits of business, routines! Largest and best-selling laugh library in show business. Ideal for speakers, emcees. Fun just to read! Catalog 10¢. Orben Publications, Hewlett, N. Y.

(Continued on next page)

FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

AN unusual assortment of 100 different historic U. S. Commemoratives for only $1.00. This terrific offer is made only to acquaint you with our superior approvals service of all U. S. and Foreign stamps. Globus, New York 10, N. Y. Dept. 15.

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WORLD'S Best Buy! 1000 different world wide Stamps, valued over $20.00, only $1.00. This spectacular offer for a limited time only to introduce our Unique Services. Universal Stamp Service, P.O. Box 6, Kenosha 15-A, Wisc.

FREE! 50 different worldwide stamps and our special list of over 800 packets and other surprise offers to make collecting profitable and interesting. All free to approval applicants. Fahsing, Dept. C. Atascadero, California.

GIGANTIC Collection Free—Includes Triangles—Early United States—animals—Commemoratives—British Colonies—High Value Pictorials, etc. Complete collection plus Big Illustrated Magazine all free. Send 5¢ for postage. Gray Stamp Co., Dept. CO, Toronto, Canada.

SPECIAL Stamp Offer! To acquaint you with our better United States approvals, you get 2 different $5.00 U. S. stamps plus 20 others; Hi-Values. Air Mails, Commemoratives, etc. Send—10¢, for Lot No. 20. Irwin, Box 11-45, Brooklyn 30, New York.

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FREE 400 genuine postage stamps! Worth $10.00 at catalogue prices. Africa-Europe-Asia-British Emp.—a fascinating, valuable mixture from foreign convents, banks, etc. Who knows what you will find. Also Free helpful Collectors Handbook. Adults only. Approvals enclosed. Frasek Co., R-11, White Plains, NY

WOW! 110 All Different Germany 10¢! Zeppelins, Semi-Postals, Airmails, High values, etc. Giant Catalog, bargain lists included with beautiful approvals. Jamestown Stamp, Dept. A11CO, Jamestown, N. Y.

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OUR twenty page 1961 retail price list of United States and Canadian coins is now ready. It gives our selling prices on thousands of coins and hundreds of supply items for coin collectors. Send 10¢ to Bryson Coin Co., 612R White St., Toledo 5, Ohio.

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$5,000.00 FOR certain rare coins; Indianheads $500.00; Lincoln Pennies $100.00; Dimes $3,000.00. We buy all rare coins. Beautiful catalog containing 325 pictures, pricing all American Coins, only $1.00. Catalog cost refunded with your first $1.00 sale to us. Lincoln Coin Co., D-873, Glendale, Arizona.

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ATTENTION All Writers! Authorship means prestige! Your short stories, articles, books and plays will receive our prompt sales handling! One of the largest trained staffs available for your needs. Write today for free literature! No obligation! Daniel S. Mead, Literary Agent, 915 Broadway, N. Y. C. 10.

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PATENT Searches, including copies of nearest patents, $6.00. Reports airmailed within 48 hours. More than 200 registered patent attorneys have used my service. Free invention protection forms. Miss Ann Hastings, P.O. Box 176-A, Washington 4, D.C.

IF your invention is adaptable to promoting we will contact for selling on cash or royalty. Free booklet outlines royalty rates, requirements. Kessler Corporation, C-261, Fremont, Ohio.

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INVENTORS! Outright cash sale or royalties for your inventions. Patented. Unpatented. Constant demand from our client manufacturers. Write United States Invention Brokerage, 78 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.

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FREE—write for Contest Bulletin! Contains winning helps for current contests. Win cash, cars, homes, trips, TV sets. We'll show you how! Our students have won over $5,000,000. Shepherd School, 1015 Chestnut St., Dept. R, Phila. 7, Pa.

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YOUR club, church or group can make $50 to $500 to $1,500 or more year after year. Amazing plan. It's easy and it's fun. Write for Free details. Products, Box 116-M, Glencoe, Illinois.

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LEARN Jewelry Making at home. Inexpensive Art Metalcraft course teaches how to make all types cuff links, earrings, tableware, etc. of silver, gold, copper. Send postcard for free booklet. Interstate Training Service, Dept. L-17, Portland 12, Oregon.

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NEW Golden Lantern-Thermometer combination. An exciting gift exquisitely gift-boxed $1.50. Accurate Springfield outdoor dial thermometer $1.00. Beautiful Bronze Sun Dial. Perfect lifetime gift, $14.95. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Postpaid. Catalog 50¢. Free with orders. Kirby Sales Co., Vero Beach, Fla.

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ENTERTAIN—astonish others! Be Life of Party! 1000 Tricks, Jokes, Magic! Easier than you think! Riot of fun! World Famous Giant Catalog! 160 Pages Thick! Rush name, address and only 10¢. House of 1000 Mysteries, Dept. CO1-61, Trumbull, Conn.

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60% PROFIT possible on Cosmetics—Why make less? Famous nationally advertised Studio Girl Hollywood Cosmetics pay up to 60%; Make up to $25 a day and more! Hire others. Write or wire for free samples, details. Studio Girl, Glendale, California, Dept. 1811E.

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MEN And Women Wanted to start home business in spare time with little table-top rubber stamp machine. Easy to earn up to $9.80 an hour without previous experience. Full particulars. Free by mail. Send postcard to Roberts, 1512 Jarvis, Room CR-22-A, Chicago 26, Ill.

(Continued on next page)

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START Big-Pay Business At Home in spare time. No experience needed to operate little table-top machine for bronzing baby shoes. Makes $5.46 profit on every pair. Full particulars Free. Send postcard to Mason, 1512 Jarvis, Room CM-22-A, Chic. 26, Ill.

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GROW Orchids at Home. Profitable, fascinating. Successful home grower explains special light, temperature and humidity conditions Orchids need. Free details + 3 mo. subscription to "Orchidian" magazine. Shirmer, 100 S. Vermont, Los Angeles 4.

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MAKE Extra Money. Daily Cash Commission plus premium for you and your customers. Everybody buys Advertising Book Matches. Free Master Selling Kit, all sizes, all styles. Easy sales, steady repeat business. No experience necessary. Superior Match, Dept. N161, 7530 S. Greenwood, Chicago 19.

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CASH from Sawdust (112 uses). Tin-Cans (63 uses). Newspapers (27 uses). Instructions 50¢ each. All three for $1.00 including Catalog of hundreds other money-makers 25¢ to $25. All or spare time. Charles Company, 42-SPG, Norwood, Ohio.

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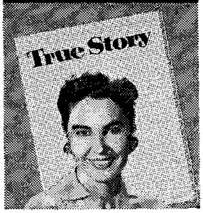

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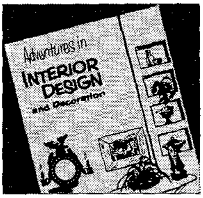

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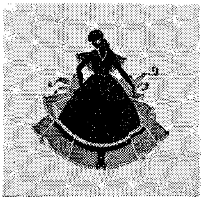

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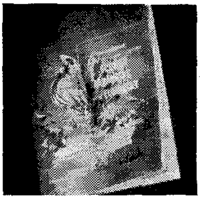

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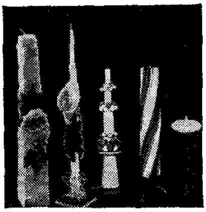

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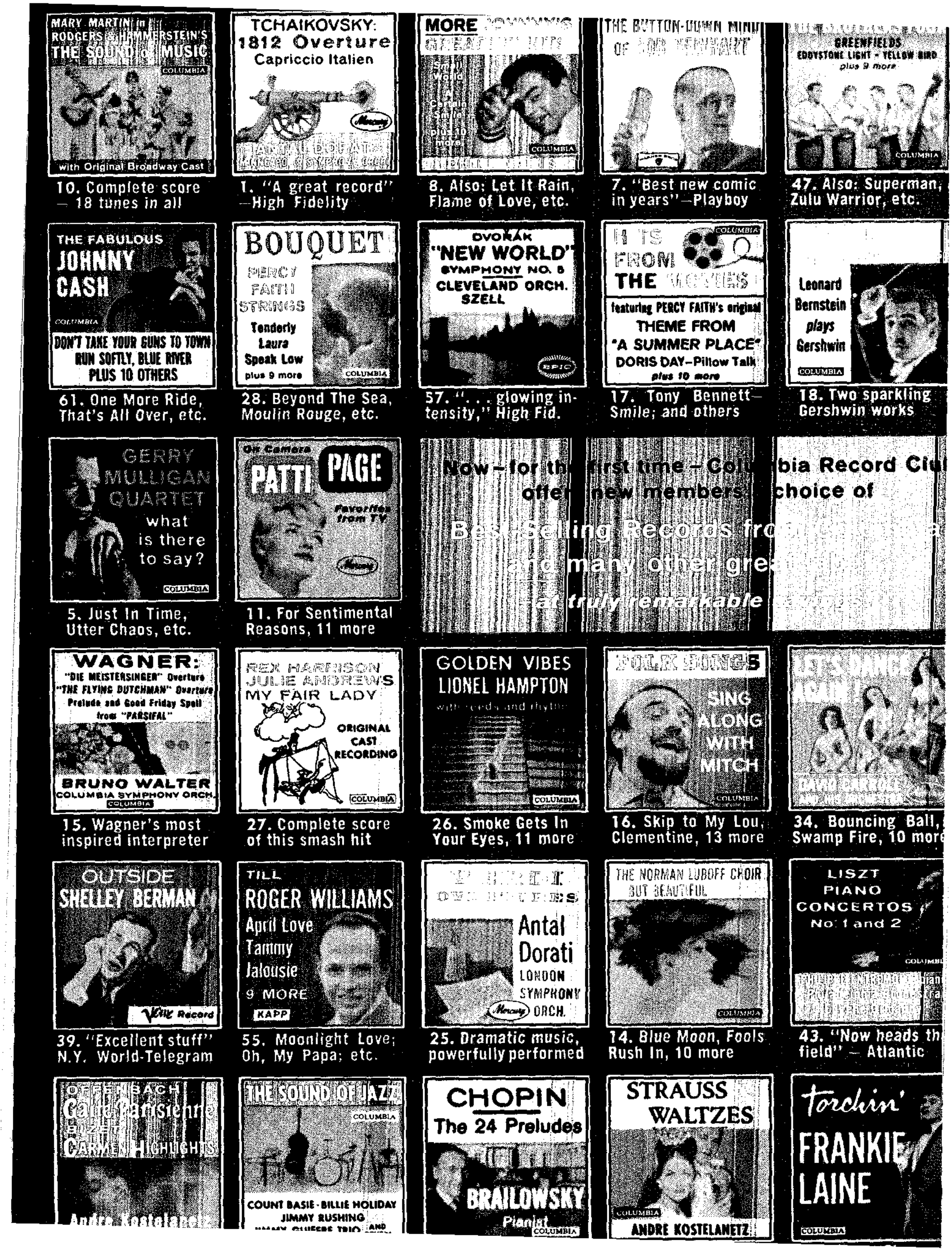
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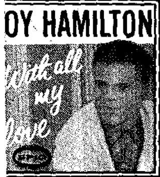
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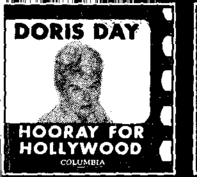
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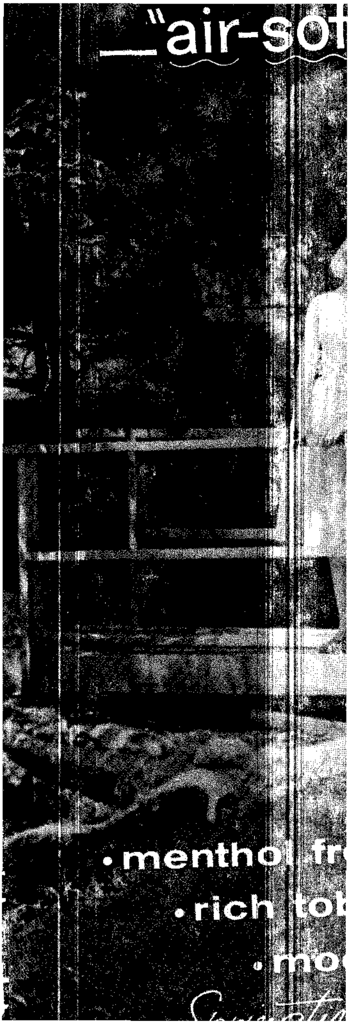
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